

DAILY REPORT

China

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PRC FILM DELEGATION ATTENDS MOSCOW FESTIVAL

OW080252 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, July 7 (XINHUA) -- The 13th Moscow International Film Festival opened here today. More than 1,000 people including directors, actors and actresses, film critics, producers and businessmen from 104 countries attended the festival. Some 200 films have entered for competition. China sent to the biennial festival a three-member group headed by Professor Gan Xuewei of the Beijing Film Institute and four films -- one of which to enter for competition. "Sunset Street," the Chinese entry to compete here, depicts the dreams and romances of ordinary Beijing young people. Its director has also come for the festival. The winners of the three groups -- feature film, short film and children film -- will be awarded at the festival's closing ceremony on July 21. A film on anti-fascism produced jointly by the Soviet Union and Colombia was shown at the opening ceremony today.

BA YI RADIO COMMENTS ON SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

OW080608 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] In his report to the NPC session, Comrade Zhao Ziyang emphatically pointed out: The relations between China and the Soviet Union have been strained over a long period, and this is not to the advantage of either party. What he said is quite correct. Here we would like to add some points. The strained relations between China and the Soviet Union will only sadden our own people and gladden the enemy. Imperialists and reactionaries of all types have always used the disharmony between our two nations to achieve their ulterior, selfish motives. For example, U.S. imperialists have always tried to make use of the strained relations between China and the Soviet Union to agitate all kinds of provocations and ferment discord between the two nations. The Americans have also used nasty tricks to play the so-called Soviet card, deliberately warning China about the threat from the north. At the same time, they said that the United States plans to maintain closer ties with China, and the United States and China share the same strategic interests. To put it bluntly, their ultimate goal is to fulfill their fond dream of becoming the fisherman who benefits when the snipe and the fish grapple.

Under these conditions, as far as China and the Soviet Union are concerned, the peoples of the two nations are both interested in the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations, as pointed out by Comrade Zhao Ziyang in his report to the NPC session. The improvement of relations between China and the Soviet Union is an important and pressing issue to both countries. Although the road to improving the Sino-Soviet relations remains tortuous and the resistance to such an improvement is still quite high, we should try to remove, with great patience, the obstacles on our road of advance. On this bumpy road, both sides must show their good will, distinguish what is most important and what is less important, and seek common ground on major questions, while reserving differences on minor issues. Still less should they allow others to drive a wedge between them on the question of improving their relations.

It is regrettable that the various leaders at the central level have ignored this principle, while overemphasizing the Afghan issue. They repeatedly said that Soviet troops stationed in Afghanistan have "posed a serious threat to China." However, everyone knows that U.S. imperialists have always raised a hue and cry about the Afghan issue in order to achieve their ulterior, selfish goal of sowing dissension. It is known to all that, so far as our country is concerned, the main issue is Taiwan, not Afghanistan.

The United States is the one promoting its "two China" policy and carrying out all kinds of shameless anti-Chinese activities, posing a genuine threat to China's sovereignty and impairing our national dignity. We must not allow it to do whatever it wants. Therefore, we should pay particular attention to the question of improving Sino-Soviet relations. Following the improvement of these relations, the tense situation along China's northern border will be duly eliminated. In this way, it will be possible for us to adopt an even firmer stand against the United States, launch an even more forceful counterattack at the anti-Chinese activities of the U.S. imperialists, and uncompromisingly defend the sovereignty of the motherland and safeguard the national dignity of the Chinese people.

SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO ON SOVIET ECONOMIC SITUATION

HK071424 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 13 Jun 83 p 5

[Article by Jiang Chunze, associate research fellow of the Institute of World Economics and Politics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "The Economic Strength and Economic Reform of the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Researchers of the issues in the Soviet Union in both the East and the West often discuss the decline in the growth rate of the Soviet economy. Indeed, in the past 10 years and more, the speed at which the Soviet economy is growing has slowed down.

However, as compared with other industrially developed countries in the world, the speed at which the Soviet Union's national income and annual industrial output value grew was only about 3 percent, it was still not too low against the background of a worldwide economic recession. The economic growth rate in most Western countries was merely 1 to 2 percent, and the rate in some countries was even zero or negative.

At present, the Soviet Union is at an intermediate economic level in the world. According to statistics from the Swiss United Bank, the Soviet Union's per capita GNP ranks 31st in the world. In 1977, the figure was \$2,760 in the Soviet Union against \$8,915 in the United States. However, this should not be the reason for underestimating the Soviet Union's economic strength.

The Soviet Union is one of the two superpowers in the world. Moscow always rejects the concept of a multipolar world, but holds that only the Soviet Union and the United States are eligible to act as the axes in dominating world affairs. In fact, their "policy of strength" cannot be based on words but must be based on real economic and military strength.

Economic Strength Approaches the Level of the United States

Over the past decades, the Soviet Union has given priority to rapidly developing its military strength in an all-round way. At the same time, its economic strength has approached the level of the United States and now ranks second in the world. According to the same statistical report provided by the Swiss United Bank, in 1977 Soviet GNP ranked next to that of the United States. In 1982, Soviet national income amounted to 500 billion rubles (at the official rate, U.S. \$1 equals 0.7 rubles), or more than \$700 billion.

With regard to some major industrial products, in 1980, those that ranked first in the world in terms of output included petroleum, steel, coke, fertilizer, locomotives, tractors, timber, cement, woollens, and leather shoes. In that year, the Soviet Union's steel output was 43 percent more than that of the United States. Over the past 30 years and more, steel output in the Soviet Union has increased by 442 percent; petroleum output has increased by 15 times; electricity output has increased by 13 times; and automobile output has increased by 5 times.

Agriculture Is Still at the Mercy of Weather

The situation in which agriculture is at the mercy of weather has not been changed in the Soviet Union. Grain output once reached 205 million tons in 1980, but it declined again in the following 2 years. Because of the change in food structure, the per capita consumption of grain products fell from 172 kilograms in 1950 to 139 kilograms in 1980, while the demand for meat in the same period increased from 26 kilograms to 57 kilograms. Now, half the grain output each year is used as fodder. Therefore, the Soviet Union needs to import large quantities of grain every year. The Soviet people's standard of living at present is still below that of the West and is also below that in some Eastern European countries. In 1982, the average monthly wage of workers in the Soviet Union was 177.3 rubles and the average monthly income of members of collective farms was 116 rubles. In the same year, per capita housing area of rural and urban populations was 13 square meters. In the past 30 years, the consumption of major consumer goods has increased by 100 to 400 percent.

Development Is Restricted

In order to predict economic development trends in the Soviet Union, it is necessary to analyze the external conditions and internal factors which affect and restrict its economic development. The external conditions in the main include the relaxation and intensification of international tension, and changes in this field rest on the range and intensity of the rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States and on the degree of restriction by other international forces on this rivalry. In regard to internal conditions, economic development, on the one hand, depends on whether such factors of productive forces as funds, resources, labor, and technology are sufficient and are reasonably utilized; on the other hand, and more importantly, it depends on whether major strategic decisions and various concrete policies are proper and whether the reform of the political and economic system is effectively carried out. Without reform, bureaucratism will become more and more serious. Also, it is hard for production units and laborers to display and maintain their enthusiasm. This will cause serious waste and poor economic results. Since he came to power, Andropov, the new Soviet leader, has strengthened discipline and reorganized leading bodies. Contract responsibility systems have been adopted in the economic field. Press commentaries have become more active than before. However, externally, the Soviet Union's global strategic position and, internally, the relations among interests stemming from the ingrained traditional system and the ossification of the ideological and theoretical circles which have rigidly stuck to some outmoded tenets, are all factors that restrain the political and economic structural reforms in the Soviet Union from making major breakthroughs in the near future. Maladies of the systems will continue to restrain economic development. Comparison between economic growth in the Soviet Union and in major capitalist countries:

1. Growth in national income between 1950 and 1980:

The Soviet Union	856 percent
The United States	277 percent
West Germany	449 percent
The United Kingdom	202 percent
Japan	1,100 percent

2. GNP in 1980

The Soviet Union	\$708.1 billion
The United States	\$1,889.6 billion
West Germany	\$513.9 billion
The United Kingdom	\$244 billion
Japan	\$683.7 billion

3. Per capita GNP in 1980

The Soviet Union	\$2,760
The United States	\$8,715
West Germany	\$8,370
The United Kingdom	\$4,365
Japan	\$6,005

HU YAOBANG CONFIRMS KIM CHONG-IL VISIT TO PRC

OWO71154 Beijing XINHUA in English 1133 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 7 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party this morning met with Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his delegation.

Yang Hyong-sop conveyed the cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to Hu Yaobang.

In response, Hu Yaobang asked Yang Hyong-sop to convey his best regards to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. Hu Yaobang said that Comrade Kim Chong-il, one of the principal leaders of the Korean Workers' Party, made an invited but unannounced visit to China in June this year. "The principal leaders of our party had a very cordial and friendly conversation with Comrade Kim Chong-il," he added. "His China visit has further enhanced the amity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea," Hu Yaobang said.

Yang Hyong-sop said that Comrade Kim Chong-il expressed great satisfaction with his visit to China. The Korean Workers' Party Central Committee was briefed on his China visit at a plenary session.

Referring to the present world situation, Hu Yaobang said that the Chinese Communist Party and Government have always supported the strong aspiration of the Korean people for an independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Reunification of the whole of Korea would be a great event in promoting the solidarity of the Korean nation and the peace and stability of Asia and the rest of the world. But, he said, this reunification can be realized only on the premise that all foreign troops withdraw from South Korea.

Thanking the Chinese party and Government for their valuable support, Yang Hyong-sop said that the Korean party will do its utmost to strengthen Korea-China friendship. Hu Yaobang gave a luncheon for the Korean guests after the meeting. Present were Chen Pixian, vice-chairman, Wang Hanbin, secretary general, and Fu Hao, member of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; Han Nianlong, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea; and Chon Myong-su, D.P.R.K. ambassador to China.

PRC-DPRK FRIENDSHIP TREATY ANNIVERSARY MARKED

OWO71242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 7 (XINHUA) -- A reception was given here this afternoon to mark the 22nd anniversary of the signing of the China-Korea treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Ambassador Chon Myong-su recalled mutual support and close unity between China and Korea in international affairs in the past 22 years and their growing cooperation in the economic, cultural, scientific and technological fields. They toasted continued consolidation and development of the great militant friendship and unity of the two countries and two peoples. The reception was jointly hosted by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association. Present were Lu Cui, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and leading members from departments under the Chinese Foreign Ministry, the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

LI XIANNIAN, OTHERS MOURN HONG KONG PERSONAGE

OWO71058 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0851 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jul (XINHUA) -- Li Xiannian, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli, Gu Mu, Ji Pengfei, Qian Changzhao, Liao Mengxing, and Jing Puchun today separately sent cable messages to Mrs Li Mingze to express their heartfelt condolences over Mr Li Mingze's death. Mr Li Mingze was a well-known personage in Hong Kong.

GU MU MEETS WITH HONG KONG INVESTMENT GROUP

OWO71244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 7 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Gu Mu met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with Alex Y.D. Au, chairman and managing director of the Hong Kong Conic Investment Co. Ltd., and his party. Present at the meeting were Jiang Zemin, minister of electronics industry, and Chao Weilian, deputy director of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN MEETS HONG KONG JOURNALIST

OWO71322 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] On the evening of 27 June, Comrade Xiang Nan met at the Hot Spring guesthouse with Hong Kong journalist Mr Xie Tongjian, who came to Fujian to gather material. Xie Tongjian arrived in Fuzhou on 25 June at the invitation of Fujian Province. During the meeting, Comrade Xiang Nan first extended a welcome to Mr Xie Tongjian for visiting Fujian regardless of the hot weather. Then, Comrade Xiang Nan made a concrete introduction to the political and economic situation in Fujian and its policy toward Overseas Chinese. During their conversation, the host and the guest also recalled Vice Chairman Liao Chengzhi's great contributions to the great cause of the motherland's unity and reunification. Zhang Gexin, adviser to the provincial People's Government, and Huang Ming and Sun Zefu, director and deputy director respectively of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, were also present at the meeting.

HONG KONG MAY GET SAME STATUS AS MACAO AFTER 1997

OWO71536 Hong Kong AFP in English 1518 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Macao, July 7 (AFP) -- Hong Kong may get the same "political status" as Macao after 1997, the chairman of Macao's Chamber of Commerce said today.

Ho Yin, who returned here early this month from Beijing where he attended the Sixth National Peoples' Congress, the Chinese parliament, said that China's elder statesman had told him that Beijing "will not send anyone to govern Hong Hong after 1997".

Britain's lease from China on the bulk of Hong Kong expires in 1997 and Beijing has emphasized that it plans to reassert its sovereignty over the whole of Hong Kong. Sino-British talks on the future of the neighboring British colony are to resume in Beijing on Tuesday.

Mr Ho quoted Mr Deng as saying that Hong Kong may be "governed by a resident of the colony, which does not mean that he, necessarily, has to be a Chinese". Analysis here said Mr. Ho meant that Hong Kong may have the same "political status" as Macao -- which is officially defined as a Chinese territory under Portuguese administration -- after 1997. Hong Kong would become a Chinese territory under British administration, according to this scenario. Soon after the Portuguese revolution in 1974, the new socialist government in Lisbon tried, unsuccessfully, to negotiate the return of Macao to China.

But as Ma Man Kee, vice chairman of Macao's Chamber of Commerce recalled today, Beijing and Lisbon reached an agreement on the territory's status. Mr Ma added that Macao's future could be discussed only after completion of the negotiations on Hong Kong. He stressed that only matters relating to Macao's progress and prosperity would be discussed.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF BURMESE GOOD-WILL DELEGATION

Arrives in Beijing

BK071223 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] By invitation, a Burmese good-will delegation led by Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs U Tin Ohn flew into Beijing last night for a visit to China. The delegation was received at the airport by Chinese Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei and officials concerned as well as by Burmese Ambassador U Aung Win and staff members of the Burmese Embassy.

Article Welcomes Delegation

BK071436 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Unattributed article: "The Value of Friendship"]

[Text] At a banquet given in his honor by the Burmese Government during his visit to Burma, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said the value of friendship depends on how it is fostered and developed. Premier Zhao Ziyang's words come fresh to our minds today -- a time when the Burmese good-will delegation led by Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs U Tin Ohn has arrived in China.

China and Burma are friendly neighboring countries and the Burmese people are like our brethren. Burma was one of the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with New China and our two countries were among the first to propose the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Throughout the many years, leaders and personnel from various fields have almost continuously exchanged good-will visits to each other's country. While Chairman U Ne Win has visited China 11 times, Premier Zhou Enlai also went to Burma 9 times. The first foreign country visited by Premier Zhao Ziyang was also Burma. Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit further developed Sino-Burmese friendly relations. While the leaders of the two countries were exchanging visits, delegations from the economic, trade, cultural, broadcasting and television, and sports fields also visited each other's country, thereby creating better understanding. At this point, we want to recall the visit to Beijing, Tianjin, and Xian last year by the Burmese song and dance cultural troupe. The Chinese people fully enjoyed the artistic skills and performances of the Burmese friends.

We were moved by the greeting of the leader of the Burmese troupe, Lt Col Ohn Sein, and his words still linger in our minds today. Lt Col Ohn Sein said: Burmese sages used to say that people become close friends after taking seven steps together. This means that if people travel together for even seven strides, they become good friends; they must be loyal to, and help each other. In accordance with this saying, the Burmese cultural troupe members and the Chinese reception party have become genuine good friends because they have traveled together not 7 strides, not 7,000 strides, but even more than 70,000 strides.

Today, a Burmese good-will delegation has once again come to China and we are very happy about it. We wish the visit of the Burmese good-will delegation success. May the cooperation and friendly relations between the two countries develop further! May the friendship between the two peoples last for generations to come!

Wu Xueqian Fetes Delegation

OWO71754 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 7 (XINHUA) -- A goodwill delegation from Burma led by Deputy Foreign Minister U Tin Ohn was honored at a dinner here tonight given by Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

Proposing a toast, Wu Xueqian said that the Chinese Government and people treasure the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two countries and will continue to work to enhance these relations. He expressed the conviction that the delegation's visit will contribute to the development of such relations.

U Tin Ohn replied, "Thanks to the care of the far-sighted leaders of our two countries, we are now friends bound in a traditional pauphaw-like relationship." He said that the Burmese Government and people will work to maintain and develop such relations. Present at the dinner were Vice-Foreign Minister Gong Dafei, Assistant Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing and Burmese Ambassador to China U Aung Win. The delegation, arriving here yesterday, held talks earlier today with Gong Dafei on issues of mutual concern.

BURMESE CINEMA STUDY GROUP HONORED IN BEIJING

OWO71144 Beijing XINHUA in English 1114 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July (XINHUA) -- A six-member delegation of cinema and theatre study group from Burma was honoured at a banquet here this noon by the Chinese Ministry of Culture. The delegation is headed by U Maung Maung Khin, managing director of the Motion Picture Corporation under the Burmese Information Ministry. Chen Xinren, advisor to the Ministry of Culture and chairman of the Committee for Cultural Exchange With Foreign Countries attended the banquet. Also present were U Kan Nyunt, counsellor of the Burmese Embassy in China and other embassy officials. The delegation arrived in Beijing on July 6 and will visit Shanghai and Guangzhou after concluding its visit here.

JI PENGFEI, WU XUEQIAN MEET THAI GUESTS 6 JULY

OWO61351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1154 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 6 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei and State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian today met and had a cordial talk with an officials' delegation of Thai Foreign Ministry led by Asa Sarasin, permanent secretary of the Foreign Ministry of Thailand on separate occasions.

Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs, held talks here this morning with Sarasin on issues of common interest, particularly on peace in Southeastern Asia.

The Thai guests arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They will leave here tomorrow for a tour of Guilin and Guangzhou.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS CHARGES OF SPY ACTIVITIES

OW081007 Hong Kong AFP in English 0922 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, Jul 8 (AFP) -- China today rejected as "groundless" charges of spying in connection with the arrest in Paris of a French diplomat charged with passing information to Chinese intelligence when he served in Beijing. The Chinese Foreign Ministry rejected charges made in press reports from Paris that Chinese intelligence had obtained information from Bernard Boursicot when the latter served at the French Embassy here from 1969 to 1972. The Paris reports hinted that Mr Boursicot, who has just been arrested in Paris, had been trapped by Chinese intelligence because of his intimate relationship with Shi Peipu, a Chinese opera singer who was also arrested in Paris. According to the French diplomat's lawyers, Shi had a child with Mr Boursicot. However, French counter espionage claimed that Shi is in fact a man.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF DANISH INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION

Meets Zhang Jingfu

OW061847 Beijing XINHUA in English 1410 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 6 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, met and hosted a banquet in honor of an industrial delegation from Denmark led by Minister of Industry Ib Stetter. Zhang Jingfu exchanged views with the Danish guests on furthering economic and technical cooperation between China and Denmark. The delegation, composed of government officials and entrepreneurs, has come to consult with Chinese departments on increasing cooperation. They attended the opening ceremony of a multinational food processing machinery exhibition here this morning.

Meets Wan Li

OW071246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met here this afternoon with an industrial delegation from Denmark led by Minister of Industry Ib Stetter. The two sides agreed to further economic and technical cooperation between China and Denmark. Present were Ma Yi, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, and R.A. Thorning-Petersen, Danish ambassador to China.

JI PENGFEI MEETS SPANISH DELEGATION 4 JULY

OW041441 Beijing XINHUA in English 1336 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 4 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met with a delegation from the Institute of International Questions of Spain led by its president Antonio Garrigues here this afternoon. The delegation arrived here July 1 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. Present on the occasion were Xie Li, secretary general of the host institute, and Mariano Ucelay, Spanish ambassador to China.

CHENGDU MAYOR VISITS LINZ, TIES ESTABLISHED

OW070814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Vienna, July 6 (XINHUA) -- Ties of friendship between Chengdu, capital of China's southwestern province Sichuan, and Linz, an industrial city of Austria on the Danube River, was established today. Linz, 185 kilometers west of Vienna, is the third largest city in Austria. Addressing a ceremony in Linz where the protocol on the matter

was signed, Mayor of Linz Hillinger said the two cities are thousands of kilometers apart, but they should keep frequent contacts and exchange experience as well as information on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

He said the people of Linz follow with great interest the progress made by the picturesque Chengdu City in the modernization development and hope cooperation between the two cities will produce results.

In his speech, Mayor of Chengdu Hu Maozhao said the signing of the protocol marked the building of a bridge for friendly contacts between the peoples of the two countries. He said the exchange and cooperation between the two friendly cities will promote the joint development of two cities in the fields of economy, science, technology, culture and arts. The delegation of Chengdu arrived in Linz on July 3 and is scheduled to leave the country on July 12.

CHANGCHUN GROUP VISITS UK CITY, ACCORD SIGNED

OW080326 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Birmingham, July 7 (XINHUA) -- The mayors of Birmingham and Changchun, capital of China's Jilin Province, signed a protocol here today on the establishment of "friendly city" relationship between the two cities.

Addressing the signing ceremony held at the city's Council House, Mayor Bill Sowton of Birmingham said, "This ceremony tonight will mark the beginning of a long and fruitful relationship which will bring the people of the United Kingdom and the People's Republic of China closer together and more particularly will mean closer understanding between the people of Birmingham and Changchun." Feng Yingkui, mayor of Changchun now visiting this country at the head of a delegation of the Chinese city, expressed the sincere hope that the establishment of friendly ties between the two cities will promote mutual understanding and friendship and further the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries.

Birmingham is the second largest British city and one of Britain's most dynamic regions. Changchun is characterized by its modern industry, well-equipped educational and scientific research institutions as well as good urban construction. The two cities, says the protocol, "agree to promote amicable interchange and mutual understanding between the two cities and encourage friendship and unity between the peoples of the two countries."

TURKISH DEFENSE, FOREIGN MINISTER WARN OF SOVIET THREAT

OW071430 Beijing XINHUA in English 1355 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Ankara, July 7 (XINHUA) -- New Chief of the General Staff of the Turkish Armed Forces Gen. Nurettin Ersin yesterday called on the armed forces to be ready to defend the country at any time. The call came in his first statement since he took the post from President Kenan Evren who had been the chief of the General Staff until July 1. Ersin said the Turkish Armed Forces must maintain their training, organization, management and command at such a level as to be able to perform their duties against enemies. His remarks followed a warning by Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken and Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen last week of Soviet military threats along Turkey's eastern border. Ersin stressed the need to give the armed forces new equipment to defeat the "evil intentions of unfriendly states." However, he said that it must not be forgotten that it is man who handles those sophisticated weapons.

UK DEFENSE WHITE PAPER STRESSES SOVIET THREAT

OWO70346 Beijing XINHUA in English 0249 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] London, July 6 (XINHUA) -- British Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine said today Britain's defense policy will continue to be focused on dealing with the threat from the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies.

Heseltine made the announcement at a press conference this afternoon when he issued the annual defense white paper. The paper, entitled "Statement on the Defense Estimates 1983," is the fifth one of its kind published in a little over two years. "It contains no major shifts of policy or changes of direction," Heseltine told reporters. But, as a result of a growing public interest in defense matters and, in particular, in the question of nuclear weapons, a good part of the paper was devoted to explaining NATO strategy and the role of nuclear forces. Despite the changes in the Soviet leadership, no real change in Soviet attitudes has been seen, the paper noted.

Explaining the paper, Heseltine said, "We are faced with an unremitting growth in the power and sophistication of Soviet forces and a continuing shift in the military balance between East and West." The paper made it clear that the West would continue to rely on a strategy of deterrence and flexible response while strengthening its intermediate-range nuclear forces and its conventional forces alike. The paper showed Britain once again reaffirmed its commitment to the NATO plan to deploy U.S. cruise missiles on its soil. It added, however, that "no nuclear weapons would be fired or launched from British territory without the agreement of the British prime minister." The document also said Britain would continue with its plans to modernize its independent nuclear forces by replacing the Polaris missiles with more sophisticated Trident missiles. "We maintain independent British strategic nuclear forces as the final guarantee of our own security and as an important part of the alliance's overall deterrence posture," Heseltine stated.

The defence secretary declared Britain was committed to "implementing in full the NATO target of 3 percent real growth in defense spending until 1985-86, with Falklands costs on top." The total defence expenditure for 1983-84 is 15.973 billion pounds (about 23.8 billion U.S. dollars), representing a 13 percent increase over the 1982-83 estimates and a 19 percent increase over the 1978-79 expenditure. As for arms control, Heseltine said as the alliance has made several disarmament proposals in the start talks, the INF talks and the MBFR discussions in Vienna, it depends on whether the Soviet Union wants to accept them. But, "We cannot rest on a basis of trust in the Soviet Union" and arms reductions "cannot be achieved from a position of weakness," he added.

GUANGMING RIBAO RELATES HISTORY OF UK UNIONISM

HK060804 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by Shi Ping: "British Unionism"]

[Text] In the period of the 1850's and 1860's, the British labor movement gradually recovered its momentum after a quiet period. The British bourgeoisie tried to spread reformism among the working masses through labor aristocracy and trade union bureaucrats so as to bring the labor movement under its control. Unionism coming into existence and becoming prevalent in those days represented a bourgeois ideological system in the labor movement. In order to meet the needs of the British ruling class, the Federation of British Trade Unions and its leaders, George Order and James MacDonald, put forward a set of reformist lines and policies for the labor movement. The purpose of these policies was to protect the capitalist system. Thus, they replaced scientific socialism with unionism and led the British labor movement on an erroneous road. The unionists held that the ultimate aim of the labor movement was to improve the conditions for the working class to sell its labor rather than to overthrow capitalism.

Their tenet and slogan was: "Fair work, fair pay." This in fact concealed the exploiting nature of capitalism and took "fair" work and "fair" distribution which cannot be realized under the wage labor system as an ultimate aim of struggles. The best result of struggles under this guideline is only the shortening of workers' work hours and the limited increase in workers' wages. It is impossible to realize the thorough liberation of the working class. Scientific socialism does not deny the necessity of the economic struggles for the increase in workers' wages; rather, it holds that the working class might "be relegated to a group of irredeemable pitiful creatures who have resigned themselves to their fate," if they gave up these struggles when the bourgeoisie stepped up its exploitation. However, when a political party of the working class is leading this struggle, it must expose the exploitation existing in capitalist class relations and show it to the workers. The party should point out that the class interests of the working masses not only contradict those of individual factory owners, but are also antagonistic against the political and social system of the bourgeoisie as a whole, so as to enlighten the workers' class consciousness, to cultivate their political sense, and to guide them to develop their struggles from the economic field to the political field. Therefore, Marx said: "Instead of the conservative motto, 'a fair day's wage for a fair day's work!' the working class should inscribe on their banner the revolutionary watchword, 'abolition of the wages system!'" ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 2, p 203). By allowing the workers to give up this aim of struggle, unionism tried to confine the labor movement within the limits of capitalism and to turn it into an appendage of the capitalist system.

The theory of scientific socialism and the practice of the labor movements have shown that because a fundamental interest antagonism exists between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the former can realize its own emancipation only through waging independent class struggle. However, unionists naively believed that under the wage labor system, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie share inseparable common interests. Therefore, they opposed class struggle and violent action in the struggle. They even prohibited workers from holding strikes, saying that strikes reflect people's ignorance of the common interests shared by labor and capital and the lack of a sense of responsibility for harmonious relations between different social classes. They held that the radical way to improve workers' conditions is to hold legal and peaceful negotiations, to conclude agreements between labor and capital, and to promulgate labor laws. They repeatedly persuaded workers "to maintain a fair attitude and to restrain themselves," to try to avoid open confrontation, to resolutely carry out the conciliatory policy, and to boycott all lawbreaking actions. In their opinion, this would smoothly solve the difference between workers and their employers through "fair and reasonable" arbitration, and "a new era would be opened up" in labor history. This indicates that what the unionists wanted to do was to replace revolutionary class struggle with class cooperation between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. In fact, this will only turn the labor movement into a tame appendage of the bourgeoisie.

Unionists not only tailed after the bourgeoisie's domestic policies, but also played the part of an apologist for the bourgeoisie of their own country in foreign relations. They considered it a necessity to support the bourgeois government in their own country in their expansionist activities so that they could share the benefits that the bourgeoisie has grabbed from colonies and dependencies. They advocated that the bourgeois government would "sincerely and wholeheartedly" help backward countries and develop backward regions. For this reason, they opposed the independent movement of the people in colonies and, especially, opposed the national liberation movement of the Irish people. This fully exposed their reactionary stand of national chauvinism.

KOLINGBA DEPARTS BEIJING FOR HANGZHOU; LI SPEAKS

OW071820 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 7 (XINHUA) -- Andre-Dieudonne Kolingba, head of state and president of the Military Committee for National Redressment of the Central African Republic, left here for Hangzhou by special plane this morning in the company of Liu Yi, chairman of the reception committee and minister of commerce.

Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, bade farewell to the distinguished guests at the guesthouse. Li Xiannian said President Kolingba's current visit to China has further promoted the friendship between the peoples of China and the Central African Republic and will go down in the annals of friendship between the two countries. Li Xiannian said, "We are both Third World countries and have a common language on many international issues and domestic economic construction." He wished President Kolingba's visit a complete success. President Kolingba thanked the Chinese Government for the hospitality accorded him.

This evening, the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government hosted a banquet in honor of the Central African guests in Hangzhou.

Governor Xue Ju and President Kolingba talked about friendship and cooperation between China and the Central African Republic. Xue Ju thanked President Kolingba for the cordial attention and friendly reception accorded to the Zhejiang agro-technicians, bamboo and rattan weavers and medical personnel while working in the Central African Republic.

Prior to the banquet, President Kolingba met with Zhejiang agro-technicians and medical personnel who had worked in Central Africa. This afternoon, President Kolingba and his entourage had a boating excursion on the picturesque West Lake.

U.S. TROOPS TO HOLD JOINT EXERCISES IN EGYPT

OW080318 Beijing XINHUA in English 0241 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Washington, July 7 (XINHUA) -- About 5,500 U.S. troops will hold joint military exercises with the Egyptian Armed Forces next month, the U.S. Defense Department formally announced today.

This will be the largest American maneuvers to be held in Egypt since the two countries began cooperating in Middle East defense, according to Western news agency reports. At the same time, about 1,000 U.S. Marines will hold exercises on the coast of Somalia in other war games involving the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force -- now formally known as the U.S. Central Command. The Rapid Deployment Force is assigned the mission of protecting U.S. interests in the Middle East, the Gulf region and the Indian Ocean.

It was reported that Lieutenant General Robert Kingston, commander of the Rapid Deployment Force, is trying to expose his troops to the rigors of summer heat in the Middle East, where the temperatures often soar to 40 degrees centigrade. Pentagon officials, who spoke on the condition that they remain anonymous, said drills will also be held in Oman and Sudan.

PLO GROUP URGES UNITY AFTER TALKS WITH DISSIDENTS

OW061958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus, July 6 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), which has been here since July 3 holding talks with the Al-Fatah dissidents, issued a statement today stressing the necessity to maintain PLO unity, including the unity of Al-Fatah.

The statement issued after days of contacts and talks with the Syrian authorities and the Al-Fatah dissidents, had been agreed by all the parties concerned. It says all members of Al-Fatah, backbone of the PLO, stressed they will not resort to force against one another, nor will they take any action that will lead to the use of force. They pledged to follow the principle of democratic dialogue in solving Al-Fatah's political and organizational problems, the statement says. It adds that the two parties to the Al-Fatah dispute are determined to find a solution so as to defend the Palestinian cause, carry on the Palestinian revolution and foil all U.S. schemes including the Reagan plan.

During its stay here, the PLO delegation led by Khalid al-Fahum, president of the Palestine National Council, met with the leaders of various PLO groups here. They expressed their support for the delegation's work and pledged to uphold the unity of Al-Fatah and the PLO as a whole against fratricide. They also called for solving the Al-Fatah differences on the basis of maintaining Palestinian national unity and carrying on the Palestinian revolution. The PLO delegation, which also had talks with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, expressed the hope to maintain and strengthen the fraternal relations with Syria and carry out the Palestine National Council's resolution on the establishment of strategic relations with the country.

Syria stressed the necessity to maintain the unity of Al-Fatah and the PLO and stands for the settlement of the Al-Fatah differences through dialogue instead of the use of force. Palestinian sources said Al-Fatah loyalists and dissidents have actually effected a ceasefire in the last few days although the latter avoided it in order to reserve the right for further action. The PLO delegation will return to Tunis today and report the results of the talks here to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. The delegation is expected to return here soon for further talks.

COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. MIDEAST PEACE EFFORTS

OWO71420 Beijing XINHUA in English 1346 GMT 7 Jul 83

["Commentary: Shultz Returns to Mideast To Break Deadlock Over Israeli-Lebanese Accord" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Damascus, July 6 (XINHUA) -- Despite reports of incessant Syrian refusal to accommodate any U.S. envoy, the Syrian Government today unexpectedly opened door to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who returned to the Mideast in a bid to save the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal accord.

Although Shultz described his talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Assad and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam as "having drawn a blank" the fact that the way to Syrian-U.S. dialogue remains open is obviously a matter of importance for the United States, which fears most that Syrian rejection could suffocate the agreement Shultz helped to bring about two months ago. Many Arab countries are unhappy over the accord because it has maintained the Israeli aggressors' interests in Lebanon and impaired its sovereignty.

Syria has been strongly opposing the accord, believing that the troop withdrawal agreement is even worse than the Camp David accords of 1979 and endangers Syria's interests and security. Furthermore, Israel's intention to redeploy its forces in southern Lebanon has complicated U.S. efforts to promote the implementation of the accord. The Begin regime's plan to withdraw Israeli troops to the Awali River north of Sidon will probably lead to a permanent division of Lebanon. If the plan is executed, the U.S.-sponsored Middle East peace process will fail completely.

U.S. envoy Philip Habib has said that the Americans would not return to the Middle East before 1985 if Shultz's new mission failed. It seems that Washington is determined to revive the ill-fated Israeli-Lebanese accord before the U.S. general election next year. Since his arrival in Damascus, Shultz met President Hafiz al-Asad for more than five hours and had three rounds of talks with Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Syria has adopted a hard line, but that is not its aim. As a Syrian newspaper has put it aptly, Syria's attitude "will be flexible" if a solution in the interests of Syria and the Arab nation can be found. It was disclosed recently that the terms set by Syria for keeping contact with the U.S. are: guarantee for Syria's security in Lebanon; a written pledge by the U.S. for the return of Syria's Golan Heights; and compensation for the losses Syria suffered during Israel's aggression against Lebanon. To remove the obstacles to the implementation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, it seemed that Washington was willing to hold dialogue with Damascus on the basis of these terms. The U.S. declared not long ago that some of Syria's demands were reasonable. President Reagan in his letter to President al-Asad on April 16 had made a promise about the Golan Heights.

However, the Syrian Government denied that it had set these terms. It was announced al-Asad told Shultz in the talks that Syria's position on the Lebanese-Israeli agreement was final. A U.S. source disclosed that there was no common ground between the two sides with respect to the agreement. However, they agreed to maintain Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity and set up a Syria-U.S. working group to continue the talks.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ISRAEL'S ECONOMIC, MILITARY SITUATION

HK080542 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jul 83 p 6

[Article by Zhu Mengkui: "Israeli Economy Is Struggling in Financial Straits"]

[Text] The export value of Israeli industrial products dropped 28 percent in the first quarter of this year. Its trade deficit increased by 4 percent as compared to the 4.9 billion dollar deficit last year. Its inflation rate was still above the 130 percent level and ranks first in the world. Since the Israeli economy is a complete mess, resentment and panic are getting more widespread within the state.

Since June and August last year, the direct and indirect military expenses Israel spent in Lebanon were as high as \$4.5 billion to \$5 billion. But the Israeli budget total for the year 1982-1983 only amounted to \$19 billion. At present, Israel has more than 30,000 aggressor troops stationed in Lebanon and is spending \$750,000 to \$1 million on military expenses each day. Huge military spending has stimulated a turn for the worse in the Israeli economy. The only way for the Begin administration to deal with the problem is to borrow abroad intensively to make up the deficit. The Israeli foreign debt last year amounted to \$22.7 billion, which meant that the per capita debt was around \$6,000, exceeding its per-capita income and breaking the world record. As a result, the exchange rate of the shekel, the Israeli currency, against the dollar is constantly and sharply falling, and the prices in the state are soaring. In addition, the Begin administration continues to extort people's wealth under all sorts of pretexts as exorbitant taxes and levies are introduced one after another. Under these circumstances, Israel makes use of the military occupation in Lebanon to dump their commodities on a large scale in Lebanese territory in order to shift the economic crisis.

American aid is the support of the Israeli economy. Since the founding of the state, Israel has received more than \$25 billion in American aid in total. It is one of the countries in the world that is receiving most of the American aid. In 1983, Israel will receive \$2.5 billion in loans on preferential terms. In the next 7 years, the debt owed by Israel to the United States will increase by \$1 billion each year, according to the latest report prepared by the U.S. Government.

Since the Israeli authorities adopt the policy of arms expansion and war preparations, and wantonly engage in military aggression, its annual military expenses account for as high as 31 percent of its budget total. This inevitably brings about serious economic results which evoke resentment and condemnations among the masses. According to a recent poll result published in the JERUSALEM POST, the proportion of people who resent the present government economic policies has risen from 39 percent in December last year to 53 percent. A serious political crisis is developing in the state in recent years alongside the deepening of the Israeli economic crisis. Waves of strikes by Israeli workers, technicians, and doctors and antiwar campaigns organized by the masses are rising one after another. More and more Israelis have become aware that the Begin administration is leading the state to calamity. Some members of the Knesset have been debating endlessly with Menachem Begin on economic issues while within the Israeli Government, the Likud group is facing a sharp challenge from the opposition Labor Alignment. It is certain that the Israeli economy will get even worse if the Begin administration stubbornly insists on the aggression and expansion policies and continues to expand arms frenziedly and to prepare for war.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF COLOMBIAN CONGRESS DELEGATION

Meets Huang Hua

OWO41246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1148 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 4 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here this morning with a delegation from the Colombian Congress led by Mario Giraldo Benao, second vice-president of the Colombian Senate.

Huang Hua extended welcome to the guests on behalf of the NPC Standing Committee and its Chairman Peng Zhen. He said that the geographical distance between China and Colombia will not be a barrier to the development of the friendship between the two countries. Huang Hua thanked Colombian friends for their efforts in promoting the relations between China and Latin American countries.

Giraldo said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Colombia and China in 1980, trade and cooperation in various fields between the two countries have made great progress. He hoped the current visit by his delegation will bring the two countries closer to each other. Present at the meeting were Zeng Tao, member of the NPC Standing Committee, and Alfonso Gomez Gomez, Colombian ambassador to China.

Huang Hua Attends Banquet

OWO41823 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 4 (XINHUA) -- China firmly supports the Contadora Group and other Latin American countries in upholding the principles of self-determination and non-interference, opposing superpower attempts to involve the Central American region in their rivalry for world hegemony and seeking a peaceful settlement of the Central American issue.

The statement was made by Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, at a banquet held here this evening for a delegation from the Colombian Congress led by Mario Giraldo Benao, second vice-president of the Colombian Senate. Huang said Colombia and the other members of the Contadora Group, supported by many other Latin American countries, have done much to ease the tense situation in Central America. He said that relations between China and Colombia have developed satisfactorily since formal ties were established three years ago. In the present world political and economic situation, he said, it is of great importance for the Third World countries to strengthen unity and mutual support and develop South-South cooperation. He said he believed that there are great prospects for cooperation between China and Colombia.

In reply, Giraldo said that Colombia wishes to strengthen its friendship with China. In this regard, he said, Colombia has the support and sympathy of its people. Colombia and China recently signed agreements on scientific, technical and economic cooperation, as well as on cultural exchanges, Giraldo said. All these agreements are undergoing procedures in the Colombian Congress in accordance with the Colombian Constitution. "We hope that our exchanges and trade will be further developed in a harmonious and mutually beneficial way in conformity with these agreements, and relations between Colombia and China, two Third World countries, will be strengthened," he said. Present at the banquet were Zeng Tao and Wu Huanxing, members of the NPC Standing Committee; Liu Zhuofu, Li Yuming and Wang Bilin, deputies to the NPC; Zhu Qizhen, assistant foreign minister; Tao Dazhao, the new Chinese ambassador to Colombia, and Alfonso Gomez Gomez, Colombian ambassador to China.

Meets Li Peng

OW052355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 5 (XINHUA) — Vice-Premier Li Peng met with delegation from the Colombian Congress led by Mario Giraldo Benao, second vice-president of the Colombian Senate, this afternoon. At the meeting, Li Peng said the friendly relations between China and Colombia have developed satisfactorily in the three years since the establishment of diplomatic relations. Giraldo said the appointment of Li Peng as vice-premier showed the level attained by the new generation in China. He noted that China's progress has a solid base and her development occupies an important position in the world economy. Li Peng briefed the Colombian guests on China's economic situation and answered their questions about China's economic construction. Present on the occasion were Zeng Tao, member of the NPC Standing Committee, and Tao Dazhao [7118 1129 6856], newly appointed Chinese ambassador to Colombia.

Meets Li Xiannian

OW061443 Beijing XINHUA in English 1142 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 6 (XINHUA) -- Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, met here this morning with a delegation from the Colombian Congress led by Mario Giraldo Benao, second vice-president of the Colombian Senate, at the Great Hall of the People.

Li Xiannian said though the Pacific separates China and Colombia, the two countries have much in common. He said that the two peoples intend to have good relations with each other. He said he hoped to see continued development of the friendly relations and cooperation between their countries. Li Xiannian noted that Colombia is a member of the Contadora Group, the Chinese Government and people uphold and support the position of the Contadora Group and other Latin American countries defending independence and state sovereignty, opposing outside interference and seeking a peaceful settlement of the Central American issue. The Chinese president stressed that Central American countries should settle their own affairs. "We oppose any superpower interfering in the internal affairs of these countries", he added. Li Xiannian asked Giraldo to convey his regards to President Belisario Betancur, the president of the Senate, and the speaker of the House of Representatives of Colombia.

Giraldo extended a warm congratulation to Li Xiannian on becoming president of the People's Republic of China. The Colombian people have a feeling of respect for the great Chinese nation and the existence of New China is of great significance to the whole world, he added. Present on the occasion were Zeng Tao, Standing Committee member of the National People's Congress; Zhu Qizhen, assistant foreign minister; Tao Dazho, the new Chinese ambassador to Colombia; and Alfonso Gomez Gomez, Colombian ambassador to China.

Huang Hua Attends Reception

OW061841 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 6 (XINHUA) — Colombian Ambassador to China Alfonso Gomez Gomez gave a reception at the embassy here this evening to mark the visit to China by a delegation from the Colombian Congress led by Mario Giraldo Benao, second vice-president of the Colombian Senate. Among those present at the reception were Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; Zeng Tao and Wu Huanxing, members of the NPC Standing Committee.

Delegation Arrives in Xian

OW072008 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Xian, July 7 (XINHUA) -- The Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee hosted a banquet here this evening to welcome a delegation from the Colombian Congress led by Mario Giraldo Benao, second vice-president of the Colombian Senate. Yan Kelun, chairman of the Standing Committee, welcomed the Colombian guests on behalf of the people in his province. The delegation arrived here this morning from Beijing accompanied by Zeng Tao, member of the National People's Congress Standing Committee. The guests toured a museum displaying terracotta horses and armored warriors excavated from sites near the tomb of Qin Shi Huang, Dayan Pagoda and Huaqing Hot Spring.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PERUVIAN LEGISLATOR

Feted in Shanghai

OW292154 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Shanghai, June 29 (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress gave a banquet here this evening to welcome Valentin Paniagua Corazao, president of the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies, his wife and their party. Hu Lijiao, chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee attended the banquet. This afternoon, the Peruvian guests visited a rural commune in the city's suburbs. Before leaving the commune, the president said that the visit was an unforgettable experience. "We should learn from your experience here to develop Peru's agriculture and raise the Peruvian people's living standards," he said. The guests arrived here this morning from Beijing.

Meets Zhao

OW042135 Beijing XINHUA in English 1449 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 4 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that China is willing not only to continue to develop its relations with Peru, but also to establish and develop relations with all Latin American countries.

Speaking at a meeting with Valentin Paniagua Corazao, president of the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies, in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon, Premier Zhao said relations with Latin America would be based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and the recognition of the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate Government of China. During the meeting, Premier Zhao expressed satisfaction with the progress of friendship and cooperation between China and Peru, which he said shared identical views on many major international issues. He noted that China and Peru were both developing countries working to safeguard world peace and the development of their own economies. He said he saw great potential for further economic and technical exchanges as a component part of the South-South cooperation. Premier Zhao also expressed his belief that President Paniagua's visit would help promote the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of China and Peru. He asked Paniagua to convey his regards to Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry and chairman Fernando Schwalb Lopez Aldana of the Council of Ministers.

Paniagua said the Peruvian people cherished a high respect for the people of China, and expected more exchanges to ensure that their relations would develop more solidly.

Present on the occasion were Zeng Tao, member of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Xu Huang, Chinese ambassador to Peru; and Juan Alayza Rospigliosi, Peruvian ambassador to China. President Paniagua later hosted a return dinner, attended by Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. President Paniagua and his party returned to Beijing yesterday following visits to Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou.

Geng Biao Bids Farewell

OW052100 Beijing XINHUA in English 1438 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 5 (XINHUA) -- Valentin Paniagua Corazao, president of the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies, and Madame Paniagua wound up their friendly visit to China and left here for home by air tonight. Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and his wife, Zhao Lanxiang bade them farewell at the Diaoyutai Guest House. Prior to his departure, Paniagua told XINHUA that while in China he witnessed how the Chinese people were building their country with great enthusiasm. The Chinese Government's policy of opening to the outside world helped boost China's economy. "China's experience is worth learning," he said. This morning, the distinguished Peruvian guests visited the Central Institute for Nationalities.

BEIJING RECEPTION MARKS VENEZUELAN ARMY DAY

OW050905 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 5 (XINHUA) -- The Venezuelan Army Day was marked at a reception given here today by Major General Jacobo Efrain Yopez Daza, military attache of the Venezuelan Embassy in Beijing. He Zhengwen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, attended. Military attaches of various embassies in Beijing were also present.

U.S. TO INCREASE AID TO NICARAGUAN REBELS

OW022001 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Washington, July 2 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Government is considering providing more military supplies to anti-Sandinista guerrillas along the Nicaraguan-Honduras border, the WASHINGTON POST reported today quoting guerrilla spokesmen.

The guerrillas, which in recent months have stepped up attacks on Nicaragua's Sandinista Government, intend to strike further into the country, but so far have been unable to advance from the bases in Honduras because of the lack of support for a lengthy land and air supply line, the paper said. The guerrillas have received covert military and financial assistance from Washington. The new support, the paper said, which would include heavier weapons and aircraft, currently is under consideration by Washington and Honduras.

Meanwhile, the paper reported, the Soviet Union and some of the Warsaw Pact countries are providing Nicaragua with military equipment now at a rate of about 20,000 tons a year, twice that of the last year. It quoted U.S. specialists as saying that the speedup in Soviet deliveries is due in large part to stepped-up actions by U.S.-supported anti-Sandinista guerrillas. These reports came amid increased tension in Central America and the Reagan Administration's effort for more U.S. involvement in the region. Many Latin American countries have long called for an end of any exterior interference and of arms flows into Central America from "certain big nations."

GONGREN RIBAO ON CHILEAN WORKERS' STRUGGLE

HK080626 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jun 83 p 4

[Article by Wang Yuxian: "The Chilean Workers Whip Up New Waves of Struggle"]

[Text] According to foreign news reports, for more than a month, the Chilean workers and masses of various circles have successively conducted nationwide protest day activities and nationwide general strikes. This is a phenomenon not witnessed since the present Chilean Government came to power in 1973. It marks a new upsurge of the struggles of the Chilean workers for democracy and against suppression, and for bettering the life and labor conditions of the workers.

Chile is situated in the western part of South America, bordering the Pacific Ocean. It is the largest copper-producing country in the world, and its copper exports rank first in the world. The export value of copper, when at its peak, constitutes more than 80 percent of the country's total foreign trade volume. In April this year, the All-Chile Federation of Copper Miners, which has 22,000 members in copper mines throughout the country, decided to stage a general strike nationwide to oppose the existing labor law and the social and economic policies implemented by the government. Because the authorities declared strikes illegal and announced that the strikers would be severely punished, the federation determined to give up the strike and substitute peaceful nationwide protest day activities. This call of the copper miners gained support from three national federations of trade unions, other unions, and organizations of students and professionals. On 11 May, in the capital Santiago and various places throughout the country, several hundred thousand people took part in various forms of protest activities: workers slowed down in their work, students did not go to school, housewives refrained from going to the marketplace, and the masses of various trades turned out their lights at a pre-arranged time, beating their empty pots. Confronted with these acts of protest by workers and the people, the Chilean authorities sent their police and military men to carry out ruthless suppression, which resulted in two deaths, several hundred injuries, and many arrests. In Santiago alone, the number of persons arrested exceeded 360. On 24 May, in order to further coordinate the forces and activities of trade unions of various factions and to intensify the struggle, five trade union organizations, representing over 95 percent of the organized workers all over the country, formed themselves into the All-Chile Laborers' Headquarters. Under their leadership, on 14 June, nationwide protest day activities erupted for the second time. Once again the Chilean authorities suppressed the activities, and arrested nearly 1,000 people. On the following day, the authorities formally arrested the chairman of the All-Chile Federation of Copper Miners, Rodolfo Sequel, and other trade union leaders. In order to protest against the arrests and demand the release of the trade union leaders, the All-Chile Laborers' Headquarters held a nationwide general strike on 16 June, and the activities quickly spread to other departments and strata.

The occurrence of this large-scale struggle of the Chilean workers is by no means accidental. It is a general eruption of the dissatisfaction among the workers and people with the living conditions in Chile for many years. According to foreign news reports, since the present government assumed power in Chile, it has adopted severe measures of suppression against the trade union movement in the country, disregarded the basic rights of democracy for the people and the trade unions, banned a large number of trade unions, and imprisoned or sent into exile many trade union leaders. According to the constitution and the internal security law formulated in 1981, the Chilean policy and military personnel can arrest people without warrants.

Since these laws came into effect, more than 3,000 people have been arrested, scores sent into exile abroad, and the basic rights of democracy and personal security of the Chilean people and workers have not been ensured. As regards its economy, for many years Chile has been experiencing a lot of difficulties. In the past two years especially, the economic situation has deteriorated under the influence of the serious worldwide economic crisis. In 1981, total output value at home still recorded an increase of 5.3 percent, but in 1982, it dropped by 13 percent, and the total industrial output value decreased by 17.7 percent. The serious economic depression resulted in lots of enterprises being suspended. Last year, 810 enterprises closed down. At present, Chile is already greatly in debt, the total amount of foreign debts amounting to \$21 billion, with every citizen of Chile sharing a debt of over \$3,000 on the average. The stringent economic situation has plunged the people into straitened circumstances. At the end of 1982, the rate of unemployment reached as high as 23.1 percent. Internal commodity prices rise incessantly. However, the Chilean Government froze the wages of the workers with effect from August 1981, resulting in a sharp fall in their real wages. Under these circumstances, the Chilean workers and the broad masses universally demand the rehabilitation of democracy and the constitutional system, and ask that their living and labor conditions be improved.

The struggle of the Chilean workers and people has gained active response internationally. Their rational demands have met with extensive sympathy and active support from trade unions and people of various strata in many countries. At present, trade unions in many countries are very concerned over the difficult position of the Chilean workers. They strongly demand that the Chilean authorities respect the democratic rights of the workers, stop the acts of suppression, and release the detained trade union leaders.

RENMIN RIBAO ON 'UNHEALTHY TRENDS' IN CONSTRUCTION

HK071230 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jul 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "It Is Necessary to Have a Firm, Clear-Cut Attitude"]

[Text] The State Council and the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Committee issued an urgent circular, sharply pointing out a conspicuous problem in the current economic construction: Many regions, enterprises, and undertakings, disregarding the relevant regulations laid down by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and taking advantage of the initiation of a batch of key construction items, wantonly raise the prices of the means of production and apportion irrational expenses to the capital construction units. As a result, two unhealthy trends have been formed, and they even have developed to a stage that cannot be tolerated. These unhealthy trends must be resolutely checked!

This urgent circular is an "imperial sword" for checking the unhealthy trends and an alarm bell for those committing the evil practices. In the face of this serious problem, leading cadres at various levels should have a firm and clear-cut attitude in earnestly implementing the urgent circular. In particular, those units and persons who have participated in the evil practices should pay great attention to this matter and start promptly to correct their mistakes. This is not a case of "just this time, and these things are not to be repeated." A wait-and-see attitude, trusting to luck, delaying tactics -- all these practices are to be severely punished. Discharge from office or jail sentences will be imposed as appropriate, and there is no other way out.

Concentration of financial and material resources to strengthen key construction projects, with energy resources and communications as the focus, is a matter of great significance in laying the basis for the vigorous development of the economy in the 1990's. It is closely related with the prospects for the socialist modernization program and with the immediate benefits and long-term benefits for the peoples of various nationalities in our country. Ensuring the smooth progress of the key construction projects is the task of the people throughout the country, and persons inside and outside of the party, the central authorities, and the local organs all have their own responsibilities. Only when sufficient financial and material resources are concentrated to carry out construction can our country have a bright future. While the people of the whole country are actively assisting the construction of the key projects, certain units and certain people have made use of the money, materials, and power in their hands to fleece the resources of the state. This has, in effect, placed them in a position that is contrary to the interests of the people. It is against the integrity and character of communists to make the state and the people sustain losses so as to gain benefits for the individual or for a small unit.

The broad communists, cadres, and masses bitterly detest all those evil practices which are harmful to the construction of the four modernizations and to the interests of the people. Precisely here lies our strength to combat and prevail over all evil practices and unhealthy trends. At present, some ministries, provinces, and municipalities have issued circulars, demanding that all the enterprises and units under their administration should put a stop to the unhealthy practices of raising prices and apportioning irrational expenses; and some regions and enterprises, which once participated in these two kinds of evil practices, have begun to correct their mistakes through actual performance. Facts have proved that once the leadership adopts a firm attitude and feasible and effective measures and truly takes up responsibilities, all the evil practices and unhealthy trends can be checked very quickly.

GUANGMING RIBAO URGES LITERARY CRITICISM

OW072225 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1202 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jul (XINHUA) -- Today's GUANGMING RIBAO publishes a commentator's article on page 1 entitled "Criticism Should Be the Normal Order in Literature and Art."

The article points out: For some time it has been rather difficult for some literary and art departments to criticize certain deviations and unhealthy tendencies. The reasons are: 1) Some writers and artists, including party members, detest criticism and fly into a rage when they are criticized. 2) Articles critical of literary and art works are difficult to write. Some comrades engaged in literary and art criticism are often "hated" by people, and some have thus "changed their profession" and have been working in other areas in order to "offend few people." 3) It is difficult for the press to carry critical articles. A periodical which published two articles of an analytical and critical character was described as "encircling and suppressing" writers and artists, a description which is quite sarcastic. The editorial department of the periodical also admitted that it had been pressured. Now some newspapers and periodicals carry as few critical articles as possible, or no such articles, in order not to make "a bad name."

Literary and art criticism is now weak and ineffective. Comprehensive analysis shows that one important reason for this is that some comrades have various kinds of misgivings and misunderstandings about such criticism.

The article says: Because of long-standing "leftist" mistakes in the guidelines for literature and art, criticism was indeed used as a stick in the past, thus harming a number of writers and artists. In this sense, fear of criticism can be said to be a legacy of history. This frame of mind should be observed and understood.

However, history advances. Although it cannot be definitely said today that no one will again do things in an oversimplified and crude way, the task of correcting things is done as far as the party Central Committee's guiding ideology is concerned. Departments in charge of literary and art work at the central and local levels throughout the country all show great concern for and cherish large numbers of writers and artists and try to create conditions in various ways for them to bring their intelligence and wisdom into full play. In the country over the past few years, not a single writer or artist has been stigmatized as a counterrevolutionary because of his works or articles. Once individual areas and units are discovered to have done things in an oversimplified and crude way, the party and government immediately stop them from doing so again. Even when writers and critics have been criticized for some mistakes in their works, they can still continue to write creative articles or critiques as others do, and they are also rewarded for their fine works. Some even have the honor of being admitted to the party. All this shows that the party, the government, and the people have full confidence in large numbers of writers and artists, are greatly concerned about them, and place ardent hope in them. If one still associates criticism with "suppressing people," it just does not tally with the changed realities.

The article says: Do our literary and art works and commentaries not criticize other fronts, society at large, as well as party and state leaders at various levels every day? Literary and art work should be commended when done well and criticized when done poorly. Only in this way can literary and art work be in tune with the atmosphere of the socialist cause and order in the people's daily life. The article holds: Not all literary and art circles are bright; they also have their dark side. As many comrades have pointed out, many literary works were written in a rough and slipshod way, with a poor style.

In some literary works and articles, the banner of socialism is not held higher and higher, but lower and lower. Some individual literary works distort and make ugly the party and socialism, disseminate disillusioning, pessimistic, negative, and decadent sentiments, and advocate ultraindividualism, anarchism, religious belief and irrational tendencies. The idea of "considering everything in terms of money" is rather widespread in literary works. The patriarchal system and the practice of one person alone having the say still exist among leaders of some leading bodies for literary and art work. The unhealthy trends of trying to ingratiate oneself with others, resorting to deception, and scrambling for fame and profit also prevail in literary and art circles to some extent. The masses of people have a lot of complaints about this. Criticism and self-criticism is the only way to eliminate such negative factors.

Some comrades worry: "Will criticism lead to a tense atmosphere and affect unity and stability?"

The article points out: We all have deeply realized that the stability and unity in literary and art circles did not come easily. "Don't forget unity and hard struggle; work to revitalize China." Strengthening the unity of writers and artists is an important guarantee for bringing about a new situation in literary and artistic creation. We should cherish stability and unity on the literary and art front as we do our sight. However, as Engels said: "Unity cannot rule out mutual criticism. Unity cannot be achieved without such criticism." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol IV, p 423) Unity does not imply that there are no longer any contradictions. Contradictions are continually resolved as they emerge. The article says: Our unity on the literary and art front today is achieved on the common basis of the guidelines laid down by the 12th party congress. We cannot give up struggle and criticism against, and indefinitely tolerate erroneous words and deeds that undermine this basis. If one views stability and unity according to "the theory of the dying out of contradictions," refrains from making necessary criticism, and avoids necessary ideological struggle for some comrades' "face-saving" and "tranquillity," things will go contrary to one's wishes in the end.

Another misgiving is: Will criticism affect the implementation of the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and the promotion of democracy in art? The article points out: The policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" is a long not short-term, basic policy of the party and the state in the ideological and cultural spheres. It is not an isolated policy but is related to other relevant policies and plays its role along with them. As far as literature and art is concerned, we must not "break through" the four fundamental principles, deviate from the general orientation of "serving the people and socialism," and "air our views freely" beyond the bounds of the socialist legal system. Socialist democracy should strengthen the socialist legal system. As a guiding principle for the state power of the proletariat in the ideological and cultural spheres, the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" is guided by Marxism-Leninism and includes positive ideological struggle. "Letting a hundred schools of thought contend" includes both criticism and counter-criticism. Fear of criticism and permitting no criticism are not conducive to letting a hundred schools of thought contend. "Letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" is only a means, not the end. The end is to uphold truth, to correct mistakes, to expand the Marxist ideological front, and to create and develop socialist literature and art with distinctive Chinese features. Therefore, implementing the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and upholding democracy in art do not mean "governing through inaction" and letting things drift aimlessly without leadership and requirements.

Excluding criticism from implementation of the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" is not only theoretically preposterous but will cause confusion and harmful consequences in practice. In the past there was an abnormal situation in some localities in which "restrictions were imposed when confusion followed the free airing of opinions by people." Did this abnormal situation not have a lot to do with such onesided understanding and wrong practice of the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend"? The correct practice of criticism must not be opposed to implementing the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and the promotion of democracy in art. By changing the state of weak and ineffective literary and art criticism and fostering a healthy atmosphere of criticism, we should guarantee the rights of many writers and artists and the masses of people as masters in literature and art, promote the development of democracy in art, thoroughly implement the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," and scale new heights in literature and art.

RENMIN WENXUE FORMS NEW EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

HK080306 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jul 83 p 5

[Report by Yi Bian: "RENMIN WENXUE Forms New Editorial Committee"]

[Text] In order to meet the requirements in the reform of literary and art undertakings, the Chinese Writers' Association has gradually readjusted the leading bodies of its subordinate publications in accordance with the spirit of the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the need to make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. Under the leadership of the leading party group and Secretariat of the writers' association, the new editorial committee of RENMIN WENXUE [PEOPLES LITERATURE], which is sponsored by the writers' association, has been approved by the relevant leading department after repeated studies. The new editorial committee is formed by writers, poets, and commentators attaining outstanding achievements, as well as by principal editors who have been working for RENMIN WENXUE for many years. It is composed of 16 members, including Wan Meng, Wang Chaoyin, Liu Jianqing, Yan Wenjing, Zhang Zhimin, Zhou Ming, Ru Zhijuan, Yuan Ying, Xu Chi, Xu Huaizhong, Chen Rong, Huang Zongying, Cui Daoyi, Xie Yongwang, Jiang Zilong, and Ge Luo, with Wang Meng serving as chief editor, Liu Jianqing as deputy chief editor, and Yan Wenjing as adviser.

The new editorial committee held its first plenary session in Beijing on 27 June. Zhang Guangnian, vice chairman of the writers' association, secretary of its leading party group, and former chief editor of RENMIN WENXUE, personally delivered a letter of appointment to every new member of the editorial committee. He expressed profound gratitude and respect to the last editorial committee on behalf of the leading party group and Secretariat of the writers' association. He pointed out that after the institutional reform, the chief editor of RENMIN WENXUE has overall responsibility for RENMIN WENXUE under the leadership of the leading party group. The new editorial committee will become an instructive institution which shoulders the responsibility of designing for, helping, supervising, and inspecting the editorial work of the publication. In this way it will be able to play its role in a more practical way. He earnestly welcomed the new chief editor who would carry on with the work, and ardently wished that the new editorial committee, whose members are younger in age, would add vigor to the publication so that it would surmount all difficulties and forge ahead steadily in its new voyage.

Members of the leading party group and Secretariat of the writers association including Feng Mu, Zhu Ziqi, and Tang Dacheng, and members of the last editorial committee including Sha Ting, Cao Ming, Tang Tao, and Li Qingquan, attended the meeting. In their speeches, the new members of the editorial committee indicated that they will definitely go all out, and vigorously carry out reform in order to run RENMIN WENXUE in a more satisfactory way and to make new contributions to the greater prosperity of socialist literary and art undertakings.

SYMPOSIUM DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF ECONOMIC REFORM

HK080444 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jul 83 p 5

["Academic Trends" column: "Symposium on Theoretical Problems Concerning Reform of the Economic System"]

[Text] In early June, the Society for the Study of the Reform of China's Economic System and the Changzhou Society for the Study of the Socialist Enterprises jointly held a symposium in Changzhou on certain theoretical problems concerning the reform of the economic system.

This symposium principally studied two articles, one by Comrade Lin Zili, a theoretical economist, the other by Comrade Jiang Yiwei, director of the Industrial Economics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Comrade Lin Zili's article says that in order to solve the problem of the specific form of production relations, that is, the problem of economic system, it is necessary to probe deeply into the basic theoretical problem of the ways by which laborers and the material conditions for production are combined (or the ways of allocation of labor). The ways by which laborers and the materials conditions for production are combined, such as hired labor and combined labor, reflect the substance of production relations. If it is said that capitalist ownership is implied in the concept of hired labor, then, socialist ownership should be implied in the concept of combined labor. The socialist economic system is a specific form of combined labor.

Comrade Lin Zili puts forward the idea that there two levels of socialist combined labor (or that it has a double-layered structure). He holds that, if we say, as Marx and Engels discussed, that combined labor and distribution according to work within the whole society are the characteristics of the socialist economy, then, the two levels of combined labor and the kind of distribution according to work, which is combined with the exchange of commodities, are the characteristics of the socialist economy which is being practiced at present. The first level, which means combination within the whole society, is principally expressed in the fact that the state on the whole controls the distribution of social labor and the material conditions for production, and that it controls in a planned and conscious manner production, circulation, and consumption in society. The second level means the combination of laborers with the material conditions for production in the individual production units. It is expressed in the fact that the enterprises enjoy a relatively independent economic status.

Comrade Lin Zili holds that the experience in the combination of centralization and decentralization and operation at two levels in applying the system of contracted agricultural responsibilities with payment linked to output, give a good deal of enlightenment to the economic and structural reforms of the industrial and commercial enterprises. There are many differences between the agricultural enterprises and the commercial and industrial enterprises. There are many things in the experience in the structural reform of agriculture which cannot be mechanically followed by industry and commerce.

However, in commerce and industry, between the state and the enterprises, that is, between the two levels of combined labor, there is necessarily the need to combine centralization with decentralization and to make decisions at two levels. Thus, in industry and commerce, in carrying out reforms, we can draw lessons from the experience in combining and linking the two levels of operation and from some of the basic principles for handling the relations between responsibility, rights, and profit in agriculture.

Comrade Jiang Yiwei's article has mentioned some problems concerning the application of the industrial economic responsibility system. He thinks that the industrial economic responsibility system includes two features: First, the "system of responsibility for business management," which deals with the relationship between the state and the enterprises; second, the "system of economic responsibilities of the enterprises," which deals with relations inside the enterprises.

Comrade Jiang Yiwei thinks that, in order to probe deeply into the nature and characteristics of the socialist enterprises, the role played by them, and the position occupied by them, it is necessary to solve the following problems from a theoretical point of view: 1) Recognize that the enterprises are relatively independent commodity producers. 2) All the workers of an enterprise should be responsible for the business of the enterprise. Under the socialist conditions, the ownership of means of production can be separated from the power to run business. Under a certain given system of ownership, many ways of business management can be adopted. 3) Solve the problem of the leadership of the enterprises exercised by the state and the leadership system inside the enterprises. Factory directors (or managers) are the representatives of the enterprises. They are entrusted with the management of the enterprises by the state and they are under the leadership of the workers' congresses of the enterprises. 4) Practice the system of planned management which coordinates responsibility with power. The mandatory state plans are transmitted to the production enterprises. They are also transmitted to circulation departments such as the commercial and material and goods departments. The enterprises sign contracts with the commercial and materials and goods departments and jointly accomplish the tasks prescribed by the contracts according to the mandatory plans transmitted by the state. 5) The enterprises should enjoy relatively independent economic benefits. A system of the distribution of net output value should be gradually established. Divide the values created by the laborer between the state and the enterprises according to a fixed ratio so that their profits will change according to the increase or decrease in the net output value and so that the state enjoys the largest share, the enterprises enjoy the second largest share, and the workers enjoy the smallest share of the profits.

In addition to comparing Comrade Lin Zili's article to Comrade Jiang Yiwei's article, the people present at the symposium also studied the problems of commodity production and of commodity exchange in a socialist society. The comrades who spoke unanimously agreed that commodity production stage is an inevitable historical stage of the development of human societies which cannot be omitted. The socialist planned economy and the exchange and production of commodities are in keeping with each other. In handling the issue of socialist commodity exchange and production, it is necessary to be in keeping with the basic theory of Marxism, completely shake off the influence of foreign patterns and the fetters of the "leftist" ideas, and vigorously develop socialist commodity production and exchange.

At the symposium Comrade Tang Yongan and Comrade Zhang Donggui reported on Changzhou's experience in reforming the economic system. The people who were present at the symposium paid close attention to their reports.

All the comrades at the meeting who were engaged in the study of political economy, practical economics, and strategic economics held: The present theoretical economic studies must be closely combined with the practice of economic reforms; it is necessary to test the controversial viewpoints be economic practices in order to determine their correctness.

WANG ZHEN HOLDS DISCUSSIONS WITH RETIREES

OW071054 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1257 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jul (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and president of the Central Party School, attended a discussion meeting of the students of a study class for retiring high- and middle-ranking cadres at the Central Party School yesterday afternoon.

He said at the meeting: Communists who are cadres should not be given a life tenure in office, but their duties as communists are lifelong. Retired veteran cadres should use their "residual energy" to render continued contributions to the people in various ways.

The 187 students of the study class for retiring high- and middle-ranking cadres at the Central Party School come from 54 units of central organs. All of them were veteran cadres at or above the department and bureau level who voluntarily applied for retirement in response to the party Central Committee's appeal. After 1 year of study at the Party School, they will soon graduate. On the eve of their departure from the Party School, they held lively discussions on how to use their "residual energy" after retirement and other questions. Wang Zhen joined their discussions.

Wang Zhen said: You comrades are no longer working at leading posts, but this does not mean that you have finished your revolutionary tasks. You still have many things to do, and in particular you should take on the task of passing on experience to, helping, and guiding the middle-aged and young cadres. Only after you accomplish the task of helping organize the third echelon leadership of energetic young and middle-aged comrades who possess both political integrity and ability, so that there is no lack of successors to our cause, can you say that you have dedicated your last energy to the party and the revolutionary cause.

Wang Zhen urged the retiring veteran cadres to assume the responsibility of cultivating and educating young people and children.

He said: Many of you comrades are grandparents. It is very meaningful work for you to cultivate and educate the next generation well, help the youngsters acquire a correct outlook on the world and on life, and let them inherit the revolutionary traditions of the older generation.

Wang Zhen said: You are no longer holding leading posts, but you are still communists, and what is more, veteran communists. You still can offer your "residual energy" to do something for the prosperity of the country and the development of the nation.

He praised some verses from a poem written by the students of the study class: "We have high aspirations despite our age, and we will never give up until we reach our goal!" He said that our goal is none other than to vigorously develop China. He urged everyone to keep firmly in mind the slogan put forward by Comrade Hu Yaobang: "Don't forget unity and hard struggle; work to revitalize China."

CPC HOLDS FORUMS ON VETERAN CADRES' WORK

OWO80245 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0238 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Jul (XINHUA) -- The Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee recently held separate forums in Beijing, Zhengzhou, and Nanjing for responsible comrades of organization departments under party committees in 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to review their work concerning veteran cadres and to exchange information and experience in doing work for veteran cadres in the various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions after administrative restructuring. Through these forums the organization departments in various localities clearly defined the various requirements to further improve their work with regard to veteran cadres.

Data gathered at these forums showed: According to incomplete statistics as of March this year, a total of over 423,000 veteran cadres have retired in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country. To help these veteran comrades politically and in their livelihood, many provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions have made specific arrangements for the veteran comrades on the basis of the policy laid down by the central authorities. Various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions such as Liaoning, Shandong, Shanghai, Hunan, Shanxi, Sichuan, Hubei, Fujian, Guangdong, and Ningxia have each year allocated funds from local sources to help retired veteran cadres solve problems and overcome difficulties caused by housing and hospital bed shortages. Twenty-five provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions including Heilongjiang, Henan, Beijing, and Nei Monggol have built more than 6,400 simple-activity rooms for veteran cadres where they can read newspapers and hold meetings.

To help some retired cadres who are still physically strong to continue to play their role well, many provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions have made proper arrangements for them to make full use of their special knowledge and skills. More than half of the retired veteran cadres in Liaoning, Heilongjiang, Shaanxi, Hunan, and Anhui have participated in various activities to readjust leading bodies, consolidate enterprises, carry out party rectification in selected units, and strike at serious economic crimes. Some of them have become "advisers" for leading organs and have offered their views on a number of major issues. Some have helped basic-level organs educate teenagers and young people waiting for jobs run factories and shops, while others have written memoirs and provided reference material for the writing of party history, local history, and the history of a particular special field.

Those attending the forums held: Following the vigorous development of the work of carrying out reforms and in the course of readjusting leading bodies at the prefectural and city levels, a large number of veteran cadres are withdrawing from the frontline. Therefore, to carry out our work well with regard to retired veteran cadres is of great significance in helping the new succeed the old and making the leading bodies more revolutionary, younger in average age, more educated, and professionally more competent.

The forums called on those departments which handle work with regard to veteran cadres in the various party organizations in all localities to further implement the rules and regulations laid down by the party Central Committee and the State Council and to earnestly carry out their work well in this regard.

PENG ZHEN, OTHERS HONOR CENTRAL FILM STUDIO

OW071228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 7 (XINHUA) -- China's central newsreel and documentary film studio, which in 45 years has grown from two cinematographers and two motion picture cameras in war time, is now planning to introduce contemporary China to the world. The studio, which in its early days mainly produced newsreels of battles in the anti-Japanese war and Chinese liberation war, along with activities in revolutionary bases, has set out to make a documentary series depicting development on various fronts of China's socialist construction, as well as its landscapes, history, culture, and minority nationalities.

The studio today commemorated the 45th anniversary of its predecessor, "Yanan film corps," and its own 30th birthday. Nine young cinematographers gave their lives at their posts in war and peace in the past few decades.

Peng Zhen, Yang Shangkun and other veteran revolutionaries wrote words of encouragement for the studio, urging them to carry on their fine tradition and make new contributions. Yang Shangkun paid a special visit to the studio early this morning.

Wang Zhen, Xia Yan, Zhu Muzhi, He Jingzhi and Wu Yinxian, a co-founder of the "Yanan film corps, joined the studio in its celebration. They extended their thanks and congratulations to the studio for its faithful visual records of Chinese people's fight for national liberation, the process of China's socialist construction, and activities of veteran revolutionary leaders in the past.

Hao Yusheng, head of the studio, recalled to XINHUA in an interview that the studio, which once operated in cave dwellings in the revolutionary base in northern Shaanxi, now has a staff of 900 cinematographers, scriptwriters, technicians, and workers.

With a local branch in each province, municipality, and autonomous region across the country, the studio has turned out 14,084 newsreels and documentaries since 1953. In addition, the studio dubs more than 100 reels into English, French and Spanish, and translates a number of foreign documentaries each year. While endeavoring to help promote international understanding of China, Hao said, the studio has started a new series called "Travelling Around the World," which informs the Chinese audience about politics, economics, culture, and local conditions and customs of other countries. The first volume, "Japan", has been completed, while another team is working in Africa on the second volume.

With the rise and popularization of television, some of the studio's conventional film productions, such as the weekly "News Summary" and "World Events," have lost ground, as in the West. "We are facing a real challenge," Hao said. "We have to find a way, through improvement of the ideological quality and artistry of our films and observe and reflect the life from new angles and with new profundity."

The studio has produced a number of documentaries portraying people's new outlook, and discussing some new problems in the new period. They include "Fierce Struggle," depicting the Chinese women's volleyball team on its way to the world championship, "Desires for the Beauty," criticising rigid thinking, and "Don't Waste Your Youth," about a group of self-made young people.

Hao said these productions have been highly acclaimed because they are true to life, call for deep thought and speak to real concerns of the people.

He said the studio also stresses films affording delight and interest.

In the past 30 years, 26 of the studio's productions have been cited at 29 international festivals and many more received national awards.

Hao said his studio's truly outstanding productions are few. But as designated in the country's Sixth Five-Year Plan to develop newsreels and documentaries, Hao said he considered the cause "having broad prospects" in the future.

STATE COUNCILS ISSUES CIRCULAR ON PERFORMING ARTS

OW061919 Beijing XINHUA in English 1403 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 6 (XINHUA) -- A document was issued by the State Council here today, urging artists to entertain people with more healthy programs. The document points out that artists should cultivate themselves as builders of socialist spiritual civilization, and consciously fight the tendency of commercialism in the performing arts.

It criticizes performing only to make money, regardless of social consequences. Some programs were vulgar, it adds.

The document says that this commercialism, though involving only a few artists, "destroyed the reputation of our art troupes and artists, corrupted the mind of the artists and produced pernicious influences on society, especially among young audiences."

The document says that in the future, all performances must be organized with the permission of the cultural department so as to avoid rough or vulgar programs.

In his report on the work of the government to the recent National People's Congress, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that a close watch should be kept on the tendency of commercialism in the performing arts and measures should be adopted to rectify this tendency. "All ideological, cultural, and art workers must cultivate a deep sense of responsibility towards the people and live up to their expectations," he said.

YANG SHANGKUN ATTENDS LIU HUIZHAN MEMORIAL

OW071033 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1508 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 6 Jul (XINHUA) -- A memorial meeting for Liu Huishan, an outstanding CPC member and former deputy commander of the Beijing Garrison, was held on the morning of 5 July at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries in Beijing.

There were wreaths from Chen Yun, Nie Rongzhen, Lu Dingyi, Kang Keqing, the Beijing PLA units and the Beijing Garrison.

Comrades Yang Shangkun, Qin Jiwei and others attended the memorial meeting.

Comrade Liu Huishan died of illness in Beijing on 23 May 1983 at the age of 74.

CHEN YUN ARTICLE ON CPC MEMBERS' DUTY TO STUDY

OWO30044 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0732 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Article by Chen Yun written in December 1939: "Study Is One of the Duties of a Communist Party Member" -- Published in the July issue of ZIXUE [SELF-STUDY] journal in Beijing]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jul (XINHUA) -- At the sixth plenary session of the party Central Committee, the [sixth] party Central Committee and Chairman Mao proposed that study be considered a task for party members and cadres, particularly senior cadres. We have all accepted this task. Over the past year and more, though our rates of progress have varied, we have been studying on the whole. Exchanging the experience from our study can help us study better in the future.

I think that the extent of our understanding of the significance of study determines whether we can make up our minds to study or not. In the past, we did not really understand the significance of study. For instance, we have all read Lenin's words: "Without revolutionary theory, there can be no revolutionary movement" (1), and we thought we understood the importance of studying theory. However, after reading "A Concise Lecture on the History of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik), especially its concluding remarks, we really feel those words of Lenin take on new meaning and understand much better than before the importance of studying theory.

Actually, in the past we did not regard theoretical study as one of the duties of every member of the Communist Party. Even since the sixth plenary session of the party Central Committee, though we all know study is one of the tasks of a party member, many of our comrades still lack deep understanding. Many of our comrades think they have done their whole duty to the party if they work from morning till night. They are not looking at the question from all sides. Working from morning till night without study, or separating one's work from study cannot constitute the true meaning of work. This way of working cannot be improved because study is an indispensable precondition for good work.

Now that theoretical study is one of the duties of every member of the party, veteran and senior cadres of the party must take the lead and become models of study. That is because veteran cadres are often in charge of a certain section of work. Therefore, it is more imperative for them to improve their theoretical level. Senior cadres must ponder the following two examples to see which is more favorable to the party: Immersing oneself in work from morning till night without study, or devoting oneself to studying 2 hours a day? I believe the latter is undoubtedly more favorable to the party because veteran cadres are experienced in struggle and can easily absorb what is in a book of theory. In this way, they can greatly improve their work in leadership posts. In addition to training a large number of cadres who can combine theory with practice, the party must first place its hopes on veteran and senior cadres. Veteran cadres must shoulder this responsibility. Since we all clearly understand the importance of study, we should try to find time to study.

If we veteran cadres want to study, the best time is now. During the 10-year civil war period [1927-1937] though we had teaching material and teachers in the white area, we did not have the environment for study because of white terror. In the soviet area, though there was no white terror and though we had teachers and could find teaching material, we could not find much time to study because we were busy fighting. Today we have much better conditions for study in Yanan and certain bases. We veteran cadres should all avail ourselves of this opportunity to study and acquire some additional knowledge. We must not miss this opportunity again, or else it will be too late for us to repent. No matter how busy you are, you have to know more about revolutionary theories and history, so as to grasp the great and changing revolutionary movement in China.

Because of different educational levels and environments, we should adopt different study methods. We must be honest, willing pupils because we lack a foundation and any kind of knowledge. We must read the major textbooks now available one after another. We must neither slacken our efforts nor worry. Study must be done in steps. We may read 30 to 40 pages of a book a week and get every word and sentence clear or else we have to ask someone's help to explain.

The method of reading one book after another and grasping their meaning is very important. In the past, many of our cadres read books but could not clearly grasp some sentences or paragraphs in the books. They did not try to get the meaning of each sentence. As a result, their study did them no good. Moreover, because they lacked perseverance, they would inevitably give up halfway. Now we must change this situation. Since you have begun to study, you have to get the meaning of what you are studying. A smattering of knowledge will not do. Understanding all that is written in a book is a necessary step in mastering what you are studying. Beginners should not attempt to read too many reference books for each course because it will take several times longer than finishing one book. It would be better to read a book several times and gradually read more reference books and deepen your understanding. This will do you more good.

Theoretical study must be combined with practice. Veteran cadres must conscientiously sum up their experience and raise it to the level of theory to be used in guiding future work. However, if you have not gotten the meaning of what you are studying, you must not be eager to "combine theory with practice" inappropriately. It would be better to first clearly grasp what you read in books. To clearly grasp the contents of a book means to digest it. When you have mastered Marxist theories and methods of thinking, you will naturally combine them with your own practical experience and raise your practical experience to general theory, which will be used in guiding practical work.

When we read books we must take notes. This gives us two advantages: In taking notes we can reread a few times, and while taking notes we are forced to immerse ourselves in the books, ponder seriously and understand the contents more deeply instead of browsing through our books.

It is advisable to organize study groups. Group members can discuss what they read and enlighten each other. Less educated people can receive help from the better-educated group members.

To study, you must fight laziness. A practical study plan should be worked out and firmly implemented.

Communist Party members, especially senior cadres, have great responsibilities to the revolution. However, since their overall knowledge is minute, it is high time they exert themselves.

Note (1) Lenin: "What Is To Be Done?" "Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 1, People's Publishing House, 1972 edition, p 241.

DENG XIAOPING ARTICLE STRESSES KNOWLEDGE, TALENT

HK060114 Zehngshou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jul 83

["Full text" of article by Deng Xiaoping: "Respect Knowledge, Respect Talent" -- dated 24 May 1977]

[Text] The key to achieving modernization lies in being able to promote science and technology. Developing science and technology cannot be done without developing education. We cannot achieve modernization by relying on empty talk. There must be knowledge and talented people.

How can we improve things without knowledge and talented people? How can we get things done with such backward science and technology? We must acknowledge our backwardness; if we do, then there is hope for us.

Looking at the present situation, compared with the developed countries, our science and technology and education are a full 20 years behind. The United States has 1.2 million scientists and technicians and the Soviet Union 900,000, while we have only some 200,000, including old, infirm, and weak. Not many of them can actually be employed.

The Japanese started to pay attention to science and technology and education from the period of the Meiji restoration. They devoted a lot of effort to this. The Meiji restoration constituted modernization run by the newly-emerging bourgeoisie. We are proletarians, and we should, and can, do things better than they.

While grasping science and technology, we must simultaneously grasp education. We must start with the primary schools and go on to the secondary schools and universities. I hope that, starting from now, we can bring about a small change in the schools in 5 years, a medium change in 10 years, and a major change in 15 to 20 years. In running education, we must walk on two legs. We must pay attention to both popularization and raising of standards. We must run key primary and secondary schools and universities. By conducting strict examinations, we should concentrate the most outstanding persons in the key secondary schools and universities.

We must select several thousand crack talented people from the science and technology system. After these people have been selected, we must create conditions for them to engage in research work with single-minded devotion. We can give subsidies to those in difficulties in daily life. At present some people have old folks and children in their homes, and their monthly salary is a few dozen yuan; they have to spend a lot of time doing daily chores and cannot find a quiet place for reading in the evening. What is the good of that? The political demands placed on these people must be appropriate. Politically they should love the country and socialism and accept party leadership. If they do their research work well and produce results, then they are benefiting politics and the People's Republic of China.

We must create an atmosphere in the party of respecting knowledge and talent. We must oppose the erroneous idea of failure to respect intellectuals. Both mental and physical labor are labor. People engaged in mental labor are laborers too. Mental and physical labor will become still more inseparable in the future. In the developed capitalist countries, there are many workers whose work consists of standing and pressing buttons for several hours; this is both tense mental labor requiring concentration, and also arduous physical labor. We must attach importance to knowledge and to people engaged in mental labor, and recognize that they are laborers.

It is also necessary to simultaneously grasp scientific research and education in the Armed Forces. How can modern war be fought without knowledge of modern warfare? We must ensure that the leading cadres in the Armed Forces possess knowledge themselves and also respect knowledge. It is necessary to run schools of all types. Through training, the leading cadres in the Armed Forces should master knowledge of modern science and culture and of modern warfare. At the same time we should reduce the average age of the Armed Forces cadres. It will not do to have 60-year-olds as Army commanders.

All trades and sectors must grasp science and technology and education. Large enterprises must have science and technology research organs and personnel. Every department must carry out scientific research.

DENG XIAOPING WRITES ON RURAL POLICIES

HK040808 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Article by Deng Xiaoping: "On Rural Policy Questions" -- dated 31 May 1980]

[Text] Following the relaxation of rural policies, a number of places suited to fixing farm output quotas for each household have now instituted this system, with very good results. The changes have been very fast. The great majority of production teams in Feixi County, Anhui, have instituted this system and increased output by a wide margin. The great majority of production teams in Fengyang County -- the place named in the Fengyang flower drum song -- have transformed themselves in 1 year as a result of implementing the all-round contract system.

Some comrades worry whether doing things in this way will affect the collective economy. I think such worries are unnecessary. Our general orientation is to develop the collective economy. [passage indistinct] The key lies in developing the production force. We must create conditions for further development of collectivization in this respect. Specifically speaking, we should achieve the following four conditions:

1. An improved level of mechanization. This means mechanization in a broad sense, not just limited to sowing, cultivation, and harvesting; it means achieving a certain degree of mechanization suited to local natural and economic conditions, that is welcomed by the masses.
2. An improved level of management, with accumulated experience and a number of cadres with quite good management standards.
3. Developed diversification, with the subsequent establishment of various kinds of specialized household and teams, thus greatly developing the rural commodity economy.
4. Increased collective income, and an increase in its proportion of total income.

Where these four conditions are achieved, the situation in places currently practicing the system of fixing farm output quotas for each household will develop and change. This change is not carried out from top to bottom or achieved through administrative orders; it is the demand that is bound to be advanced by production development itself.

Some people say that in the past we acted too fast in carrying out socialist transformation. I think it cannot be said that there is no truth at all in this view. For instance, in the agricultural cooperativization movement, there was a high tide for 1 or 2 years. An organizational form was quickly changed before there was time to consolidate it. This was the case with the period from the establishment of elementary cooperatives to the universal organization of advanced cooperatives. If we had advanced at a steady pace and continued development after a period of consolidation, we might have done things a bit better. The advanced cooperatives were not yet consolidated at the time of the Great Leap Forward in 1958, when people's communes were set up everywhere. As a result, there was no choice but to retreat in the early 1960's to taking the production team as the basic accounting unit. During the socialist education campaign in the rural areas, some places divided some production teams whose size was relatively appropriate into very small teams, while certain other places amalgamated the teams and made them too big again. Practice has proven that this was not good at all.

Generally speaking, the chief current problem in rural work is that minds have not been sufficiently emancipated. Apart from its expression in the organizational form of collectivization, there is also the problem of developing production in light of local conditions. So-called in light of local conditions means developing whatever is suited to local conditions and avoiding forcible development where the conditions are not right. For instance, many places in the northwest should summon up resolve to regard planting herbage as their main business and develop animal husbandry. At present, certain cadres still do not take much account of how to organize more ventures with big economic results and tangible benefits for the masses, suited to local conditions. They continue to act according to old conventions. Their minds are far from being emancipated.

Therefore, following the relaxation of policies, there is still a lot of work to do. It is very important to base our efforts on the local concrete conditions and the masses' aspirations. In our propaganda, we should not just stress one method and demand that all places follow that. When publicizing good typical examples, we must clearly explain under what conditions they succeeded in accordance with their own situation. We cannot say that such examples are good in all respects and have solved every problem, and still less can we demand that other places mechanically copy them in disregard of their own conditions.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON EVALUATING HISTORICAL FIGURES

HK080620 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 83 p 5

[Article by Jiang Daren: "In Evaluating Historical Figures We Should Use 'Theory of Stages'"]

[Text] In the past, we often said that final judgment could be passed on a person only when the lid was laid on his coffin. However, it is difficult to pass final judgment on some historical figures although the lids were laid on their coffins. Of course, there are various complicated reasons for this. One of the important reasons is whether or not those who pass judgment have adopted a correct method for doing so. Some comrades, for example, are used to adopting a simple and indiscriminating method and call some historical figures loyal or treacherous people, or good or bad people. It is all right to do so in our daily conversations but if we regard this as a scientific method for evaluation, we will be far from being accurate or objective.

This reminds me of Kang and Liang, as well as Wu Yu, Wang Jingwei, and Yang Du. In their early days, Kang Youwei and Liang Qichao indeed had high aspirations of invigorating the Chinese nation. They risked their lives and property and went around campaigning for reforms. However, they later degenerated into royalist chieftains opposing the 1911 revolution. Wu Yu was once regarded as a brave warrior in overthrowing the "Confucian store," but later he spared no effort in opposing the new culture movement and became a diehard element in defending the "quintessence of Chinese culture." In his youth, Wang Jingwei opposed the Qing Dynasty. In his attempt to murder an important Qing official, he was arrested. He wrote this poem in prison: "I sang passionately in praise of the capital and came to prison like a hero. Although I will be beheaded, I have not wasted my short life!" This poem is permeated with aspirations, fervor, and vigor. However, after he was released from prison, he threw in his lot with Yuan Shikai. Later, he acted in collusion with Chiang Kai-shek in massacring Communist Party members and the revolutionary masses. After the war of resistance against Japanese aggression broke out, he eventually degenerated into a scornful major traitor. On the other hand, Yang Du took the opposite road. In his early days, he pursued studies of the "autocratic school" and became one of the six gentlemen of the notorious "Chou An Hui," a political body whose aim was to make Yuan Shikai emperor.

However, in his last years, he sincerely believed in truth and was determined to make a radical change. Despite danger and difficulty, he joined the Communist Party and worked to save revolutionary comrades. Of course, we can distinguish between good and bad in the political integrity of these historical figures. However, if we simply describe them as being loyal, treacherous, good, or bad, our remarks will be too superficial and cannot give a clear picture.

The reason why this simple and indiscriminating method is not quite accurate and scientific is that although historical facts about these people are established, the historical activities in which they participated and their personal deeds were real, complicated, and concrete social activities. "Dialectic methods demand that we regard the society as an active and developing living organism." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 1, p 54). Therefore, in evaluating historical figures, we cannot make a clean break, as we do in cutting apples, between good or bad. The activities of historical figures were limited both by time, place, and environment. We cannot pay attention only to the major and minor positions of activities of a different nature in relation with place and pay no attention to the developing connections and changes in relation with time. "Everything is dependent on condition, place, and time. Obviously, without using this historical viewpoint to observe social phenomena, historical science will not exist or develop." (Stalin: "On Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism") Therefore, in observing a problem, we must find out how a certain phenomenon emerged in history, what were the main stages of development it underwent, and make comprehensive analysis and evaluation according to its development and changes. This is particularly necessary in evaluating historical figures. Only in this way can we grasp the living soul of Marxism — "make a concrete analysis on concrete situations." Simple and indiscriminating methods for evaluation only pay attention to the nature of activities in certain events of a historical figure and overlook concrete development, changes, contradictions, and differences of activities of his whole life. Therefore, the demarcation they draw is vague, abstract, and rough, and cannot sum up the concrete conditions of the activities of that historical figure and cannot give a complete picture of him. However, the method of the "theory of stages" can remedy this. The "theory of stages" means avoiding talking about the percentage of good or bad of historical figures and dividing the political integrity of the whole life of a historical figure into different stages according to the different nature of his activities in history, and evaluate his merits and mistakes of each stage in light of the major historical trend, concrete time, place, and condition of his era. This will conform better with reality and will be more scientific and convincing.

In his last years, Plekhanov opposed the political virus of the Bolsheviks and was inclined toward the reactionaries. This is a well-known fact. Nevertheless, Lenin fully affirmed his merits in publicizing and popularizing Marxism in the early years of the revolution. Because most of his life was spent in carrying out activities together with the old political forces, Yang Du was denounced by the people. However, on his deathbed, Comrade Zhou Enlai specially affirmed Yang Du's important contributions to the revolution in his last years. These are good examples of making concrete analyses and evaluations of the whole life of historical figures according to different stages. At present, we are faced with several other historical figures similar to Plekhanov and Yang Du. These people were involved in many important historical events. If we do not mention them in a clear way or mention only their merits or mistakes indiscriminately, we will depart from the principle of saying the truth.

How are we going to account for this to the future generations? I think that we had better adopt Lenin and Zhou Enlai's methods in evaluating historical figures, seek truth from facts, and act according to the principle of the "theory of stages." This seems to be more reasonable and appropriate.

BEIJING RADIO COMMENTS ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY

OWOJ0829 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Station commentary: "Perfecting Democratic Centralism Is an Important Link in Strengthening Party Building in the New period"]

[Text] At a time when the people of all nationalities throughout the country are earnestly implementing the guidelines laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress and the 1st Session of the 6th NPC, we have ushered in the 62nd anniversary of the founding of the CPC. For more than 50 years, either during the war for national liberation or in the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction, our party has led the people of all nationalities in the country to unite as one and wage their struggles. The successful conclusion of the First Session of the Sixth NPC and the establishment of the new leading organs has fully manifested the triumphant results of the party's correct leadership. Marking the party's birthday at this particular moment fills us with great excitement.

Our motherland is now in a new period of great historical changes. Our party is shouldering the arduous task of leading the whole party and the people of all nationalities to create a new situation in developing the socialist modernization program. In order to triumphantly fulfill this historic task, it is necessary to continuously strengthen and improve the party's leadership in accordance with the correct line laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress and the new Constitution; to incessantly consolidate party organizations at all levels, particularly all leading bodies; and to raise the militancy of all party organs. To achieve this, the most important link is to strengthen and perfect democratic centralism. Democratic centralism is the party's basic organizational principle. It is a way to guarantee that ideological and political uniformity and unity of action is achieved in the party. It is a major issue that will affect the fate of the party and the state.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee has repeatedly stressed the importance of strengthening democratic centralism. In his report at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang regarded the improvement of the party's system of democratic centralism and the further normalization of the inner-party political life as the first major issue that the party must tackle in party building at present. He called on the entire party, particularly leading cadres at all levels, to bear the principle of democratic centralism firmly in mind; to ensure that collective leadership is established and strengthened first in the party committees at various levels; and to strive to develop inner-party democracy while ensuring centralism and unity on the basis of democracy.

Newly established and readjusted leading bodies at all levels must strictly exercise democratic centralism as an important part of party building. These newly formed bodies are composed of old, middle-aged, and young people from all walks of life. Each has his own strong points. If democratic centralism is well exercised, there will be ample democracy as well as correct centralism and there will be collective leadership as well as individual responsibilities. At the same time, organizations and action will be uniform, while different views can be freely expressed. This type of leadership will be imbued with militancy.

In strictly exercising democratic centralism, veteran comrades in the leading bodies should do an ever better job in playing an exemplary and leading role. They should not only set examples, but should also pass on their experience, help and guide young comrades to create conditions, and encourage and lead the young people to dare to freely express their views, uphold correct ideas, and act in strict accordance with the principle of democratic centralism. We must actively support their correct views. When they say something wrong or pursue erroneous ideas, we must be good at giving them systematic guidance, and should help them sum up their experience and enhance their competence.

Naturally, young comrades should also fully respect old comrades, learn from them, resolutely display the party spirit, and consciously exercise democratic centralism. The entire party must safeguard and exercise democratic centralism. This is an obligation and duty for every Communist Party member. So far as the broad masses of party members are concerned, there is now an even greater need to strengthen their sense of organization and discipline and to consciously ensure that individual party members are subordinate to the party organization, that the minority is subordinate to the majority, that lower party organizations are subordinate to higher party organizations, and that all party members are subordinate to the party's Central Committee.

All party members must dare to struggle against all erroneous ideas and deeds which run counter to the principle of democratic centralism. If we build our party into one with an improved system of democratic centralism and further normalize inner-party political life, we will definitely be able to effect normalization of political life in the country, provide a strong political and organizational guarantee for our nation's socialist modernization program, and even more steadily develop our great cause.

RAILWAY MINISTRY ON FLOOD-PREVENTION MEASURES

OW040048 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1259 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jul (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Railways held a telephone meeting yesterday, calling on all railway bureaus to do their best to carry out their flood control work well on an emergency basis and to ensure maximum traffic safety during the rainy season.

The high-water season has set in earlier than usual this year. Continual torrential rains have hit many parts of China since February. Pushing the water level of the rivers up in no time, the mountain torrents often caused landslides and washed away roadbeds. As of the end of June, main trunk railways such as the Guangxi-Guizhou, Hunan-Guizhou, Harbin-Suifenhe, Chengdu-Chongqing, Beijing-Guangzhou, Guiyang-Kunming, Yingtian-Xiamen, Baoji-Chengdu and other railways were disrupted 61 times by floods. The total time of traffic disruption was 308 hours. Thanks to the efforts of various railway bureaus in quickly repairing the damaged railways, compared with the same period last year the total time of traffic disruption was reduced by more than 350 hours although the number of traffic disruptions has increased by 37.

Now, except for the southern sector of the Zhicheng-Liuzhou railway and the Cheng-Kunming railway, which were disrupted by mud and rockslides at 0000 hours on 2 July and which are still under repair, the rest of the flood affected main railines have been reopened to traffic.

Since the beginning of the second quarter of this year, various railway bureaus have set up flood-prevention headquarters and conducted major investigations in this regard, and formed emergency teams to repair the railways in case of floods. They have reserved 130,000 cubic meters of stone slabs, 110,000 cubic meters of roadbed slag and more than 350 steel I-beams which can be used in building temporary bridges.

The flood-prevention teams in various localities have been on alert 24 hours a day. Some 58 of 95 key flood-prevention projects have been completed by various railway bureaus.

The rainy season onset has now begun in the Changjiang, Huang, Huai and Hai River basins. The Ministry of Railways has called on various railway bureaus to quicken their tempo in building flood-prevention projects and strictly enforce the "measures for ensuring traffic safety during severe rainstorms." When extremely severe torrential rainfall is reported and the actual condition of a railway is unclear, various railway stations may order trains not to leave. When a train is already under way, it may slow down while remaining alert at all times. Workers patrolling along the railway may flag a train down in case of emergency. On the basis of the conditions of the torrential rainfall and floods in various localities, they should strengthen their ties with the local meteorological departments and adopt proper measures to ensure maximum traffic safety along the railway.

'PROGRESSIVE' RENTS TEND TO EASE HOUSING SHORTAGE

OW070525 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0102 GMT 4 Jul 83

[By reporter Xu Yaozhong]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 4 Jul (XINHUA) -- Now, in some places in our country, people who occupy more housing than they are entitled to are made to pay progressive rents, that is, the more space is occupied in excess of standards, the higher the rent charged per square meter. A responsible person of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection held that the practice is of general and practical significance in solving inequities in housing distribution and correcting the unhealthy tendency to occupy extra housing. He expressed the hope that other places will adopt similar measures in the light of local realities.

It is learned that in all the places that have adopted such practices, rather good results have been achieved and a new atmosphere has emerged. First, the tendency to unreasonably occupy more housing has been curbed. Second, those who occupied more housing and refused to give it up in the past are now voluntarily offering to return the extra housing occupied. In Xian City, in the first month the new measure was adopted on a trial basis, 30 families including a number of leading cadres gave up more than 740 square meters of housing they had occupied in excess of quotas. Third, some people who could not obtain housing for a long time are now assigned houses from among the ones evacuated.

The responsible person of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environment Protection told the reporter: At present there are two outstanding problems in the management of publicly owned houses in our country. First, there is no standard for housing distribution. Second, rents are too low, which encourages the unhealthy tendency among a small number of people.

The responsible person of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection expressed the hope that all localities will draw from the experience and constantly perfect it in light of the realities so as to lead housing management in our country gradually onto a reasonable and legal course.

PEOPLE'S DIET IMPROVES; FOOD INDUSTRY GROWS

OW071204 Beijing XINHUA in English 1124 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 7 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese people have improved their intake of calories, according to a State Statistical Bureau release available to XINHUA today.

Daily kilocalorie intake per capita averaged 2,779 in 1982, compared with 2,311 in 1978. Daily protein intake rose to 80.5 grams per capita from 70.8 grams in 1978. Fat intake during the same period increased from 29.9 grams to 44.4 grams.

But China still has a long way to go to catch up with developed countries. the release notes. China's meat output averaged 13.4 kilograms per capita in 1982, and the 1980 corresponding figure was 24 kilograms for the Soviet Union, 50.5 kilograms for the United Kingdom, 100.5 kilograms for France, and 116 kilograms for the United States.

The total output value of China's food industry grew at an annual average rate of 10.4 percent between 1979 and 1982, compared to the 1953-78 figure of six percent.

Primary agricultural food products increased at an annual average growth rate of 7.6 percent during the 1979-82 period, the release notes.

The release calls for still greater efforts to expand food industry, which in 1981 furnished 32 percent of the food consumed by the entire population, compared to 92 percent in the United States (in 1972), 74 percent in the Soviet Union (in 1966) and 82 percent in Japan (in 1975).

From 1950 to 1981, the release says, state-owned food factories turned over to the state 123.1 billion yuan in profit and tax, accounting for 10.8 percent of the total turned over to the state the country's entire industrial establishment. [as received]

PRC SELLING SHIPS ON DEFERRED PAYMENT BASIS

OW061851 Beijing XINHUA in English 1407 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Shanghai, July 6 (XINHUA) -- China has begun selling ships on mortgage, instead of demanding prompt payment.

A 27,000-ton bulk carrier built at the Jiangnan shipyard of Shanghai was delivered to a Liberian shipping company today.

The company paid part of the cost, offering a mortgage on the vessel as security for the balance, according to an executive of the export department of the China Shipbuilding Trade Corporation.

"In order to be more competitive on the world ship market," he said, "we are now using international methods of deferred payment, including payment by mortgage, to sell our ships."

Up to now, he said, Chinese ships have been sold on a prompt payment basis.

ANHUI MILITARY CIRCULAR ON FLOOD-RELIEF WORK

OWO71239 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] The Political Department of the Anhui Provincial Military District issued an emergency circular on 5 July urging subordinate Army units to vigorously engage in the antiflood and relief work.

The circular said: To actively cope with emergencies and do relief work to protect the state's property and the people's lives is our Army's fine tradition as well as an indication of its true nature. In accordance with the plans of local party committees and governments, all units should form leading groups in antiflood and relief work, arrange manpower and materials needed for this work and take an active part in the related activities in their localities.

The circular urged cadres and fighters, leading cadres in particular, to display the revolutionary spirit of defying hardships and death in the antiflood and relief work so as to protect the state's property and people's lives. The circular also urged cadres of the People's Armed Forces departments at all levels as well as militia cadres, to lead militiamen to work on the frontline of the antiflood and relief struggle, follow the examples of outstanding CYL member Zhang Haidi and heroic militiaman (Wu Rendong), endure great hardships, keep public interests in mind without considering personal well-being, risk their lives for the sake of others, and play an exemplary and vanguard role in everything they do.

ANHUI PROVINCIAL CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

OWO72341 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jul 83

Text] The Second Session of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Hefei on 5 July. Major items on the agenda are: Relaying and implementing the guidelines of the First Session of the Sixth NPC and its Standing Committee and adopting relevant resolutions; hearing, examining, and deliberating on the provincial People's Government report on structural reform and adopting relevant resolutions; adopting, after examination and deliberation, draft tentative regulations on the work of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; adopting, after examination and deliberation, decisions on the establishment of legal affairs commission, a financial and economic commission, an educational and scientific commission, an election commission and a credentials commission under the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; approving the appointments of chairmen, vice chairmen and members of the above mentioned commissions; adopting, after examination and deliberation, a decision on increasing the number of deputies to the Ninth People's Congresses of Hefei and Bengbu cities; and approving other appointments and dismissals.

Yang Weiping, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the plenary session this morning.

Zhang Zuoyin, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, relayed the guidelines of the First Session of the Sixth NPC.

In the afternoon, through conscientious study and discussion, the Standing Committee members agreed that the First Session of the Sixth NPC, which attracted worldwide attention, was an important meeting in the new historical period in China, that it will help guide and mobilize the people of all nationalities throughout the nation to consolidate and develop political stability and unity, and that it will greatly promote the four modernizations program. The Standing Committee members pledged to join the people of the whole province in conscientiously implementing the guidelines of the First Session of the Sixth NPC and to strive to revitalize China and create a new situation for the accomplishment of the four modernizations.

Among the vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee attending the meeting were Huang Yan, Su Yu, Wei Xinyi, Xia Deyi, Yang Chengzong, Zhao Minxue, Ying Yiquan, Kang Zhijie, Du Weiyou and Zheng Huaizhou. Attending the meeting as observers were Su Hua, provincial vice governor; (Wang Chengle), president of the provincial Higher People's Court; (Wang Wenzhe), deputy procurator general of the provincial People's Procuratorate; and responsible persons of departments concerned at the provincial level. Other observers at the meeting included responsible persons of the Standing Committees of the People's Congresses of Hefei, Bengbu, Wuhu, Anqing, Maanshan, Huainan, Huaibei and Tongling Cities as well as Fengyang, Huaining, Huoshan, Sui He, and Linquan Counties.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ADDRESSES GRADUATES

OWO71352 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1653 GMT 4 Jul 83

[By reporter Cai Qinghe]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jul (XINHUA) -- Xiang Nan, first secretary of Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, today made a report entitled "The New Choices" to some 6,000 students who are graduating from universities and secondary vocational schools this year. He said: Ambitious youths should consider their applications for jobs according to the needs of the people and they should go to areas where life is hard.

Comrade Xiang Nan humorously asked those graduating students: Have you young people ever made those three choices in your life? They are, first, to choose your major field of study before enrolling into school; second, to choose your profession after graduating from school; and third, to choose your friends, or shall we say, to choose your lover. He said: It's been a long time since you chose your major, and perhaps you have chosen your friend already. The choice you have to make right now is what you are going to do after graduating from school. This is the first choice that you have to make now.

Comrade Xiang Nan said: It is not easy to make the right choice, as you will encounter many contradictions. The first contradiction that youths face after graduation is whether to stress personal interest or to yield to the needs of the state. The second contradiction is between clinging to a warm family life and dedicating oneself to the cause of the party. The third contradiction is whether to work in your hometown or to work in some other area. Currently, there are no manpower shortage problems in Fuzhou and Xiamen, except in a few units. However, the mountainous and remote areas are places where qualified personnel are most needed. The fourth contradiction is whether to work in a nice, comfortable environment or to work in an area where life is hard. We must point out that ambitious people should not seek ease and comfort in life; they should face the world and brave the storm. The fifth contradiction is whether to work at the grassroots levels or to work at the upper levels. As scientific research institutions and upper-level organizations need only a limited number of personnel, most people should go to work at grassroots-level units.

Comrade Xiang Nan said: Ambitious youths should realize that you are brought up by the people with rice and yam bean. It is the people who have made you acquire knowledge and given you strength. How can you treat knowledge as your personal property or use it to haggle with people? You should always ask yourselves what contributions you have made for the four modernizations.

Comrade Xiang Nan warmheartedly hoped that all graduating students would make their new choices correctly.

This report meeting was jointly convened by the Fujian Provincial Planning Commission, Personnel Bureau, Bureau of Higher Education, Education Bureau and Provincial CYL Committee. It was held at the provincial gymnasium.

NANJING PLA UNITS SUPPORT STATE PROJECTS

OW010335 Nanjing JIANGSU Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] The leading organs of the Nanjing PLA units recently issued a circular urging all subordinate units to respond to the call of the party Central Committee and the State Council and to actively participate in and support the construction of state priority projects. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period China will build 890 large and medium-sized projects of tremendous significance to economic revitalization, 400 of which are to be completed by the end of 1985. After making all the necessary preparations, the state has undertaken the construction of 70 projects according to a rational building schedule.

The circular of the leading organs of the Nanjing PLA units said: Participating in and supporting the construction of state projects is a glorious task entrusted to our Army by the Constitution. It is the duty of each and every one of our commanders and fighters. We should actively respond to the call of the party Central Committee and the State Council, vigorously support the construction of state priority projects and contribute our share to the four modernizations.

The circular set the following requirements:

1. It is necessary to educate the whole Army on the significance of building state priority projects, use various methods to arouse patriotism and bolster confidence in carrying out the four modernizations so that everyone will care for the construction of state priority projects and volunteer his efforts.
2. It is necessary to actively maintain contact with local authorities, present plans for supporting projects and organize subordinate Army units and locally stationed troops to render support.
3. It is necessary to vigorously support the construction of state priority projects. Tasks that can be carried out right away should be carried out as soon as possible. Military subdistricts and people's armed force departments should follow relevant regulations, mobilize and organize militiamen to vigorously participate in the construction of state priority projects and safeguard the security of goods and materials used in construction.
4. In participating in and supporting the construction of state priority projects, all Army units should remain modest and prudent, respect local leaders, modestly learn from workers and intellectuals, actively promote unity, consciously observe discipline, be ready to endure hardships, vigorously launch activities for army men and civilians to join in building spiritual civilization, and strengthen military buildup. It is necessary to strengthen leadership, carefully organize work, constantly gain and sum up experience, and contribute our share to supporting the construction of state priority projects.

JIANGSU PARTY CIRCULAR ON PEASANTS' BURDENS

OW050231 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1240 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Nanjing, 2 Jul (XINHUA) -- The Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee on 30 June issued a circular, calling on the relevant provincial-level departments and on the various city and county party committees to sort out regulations concerning burdens on peasants and to take measures to eliminate the irrational portions in them.

In a recent examination of burdens on peasants the relevant departments under the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee found out that there are at present a multitude of irrational heavy burdens on peasants and that they tend to increase.

After discussing the situation, the provincial CPC Committee held that to effectively reduce the irrational burdens on peasants is a matter bearing on the protection of the peasants' enthusiasm, the stabilization and improvement of the system of contracted responsibilities based on households with remuneration linked to output, the strengthening of relations between the party and the masses and the rectification of party style. It is imperative to pay close attention to this matter and to deal with it seriously.

In the circular, the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee pointed out: All cities, counties, and communes must immediately take measures to repeal or suspend the clearly irrational regulations they have formulated. As for some regulations formulated by units at or above the provincial level about which the masses have complained but whose rationality is difficult to determine for the time being, the city party committees should organize personnel to examine and study such regulations and report their respective views to the provincial party committee.

The circular also points out: It is high time for commune members to sell summer grain crops to the state. Communes, production brigades and production teams as well as other units in many areas have asked grain administration offices (stations) to withhold too much money for them. The money that most, or even all, commune members gained from their sale of grain and oil-bearing crops to the state has been withheld, which has seriously affected the peasants' funds for autumn production and for their livelihood.

The circular stipulates that commune members' money derived from the sale of grain and oil-bearing crops to the state must be withheld in accordance with Document No 5 issued this year by the General Office of the State Council. In entrusting grain administration offices (stations) with collecting agricultural tax and collective reserve funds, communes, production brigades and production teams must first consult with the commune members, make a detailed list for each household and obtain the commune members' consent by having them stamp their lists. The agricultural tax and collective reserve funds collected in the summer should generally be no more than 20 percent of the amount due for the whole year or 30 percent at the most. No money should be levied from peasants in excess of contracts, nor should any funds be raised from them.

JIANGSU'S NANJING CITY TO LESSEN PEASANTS' BURDENS

OWO70021 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Excerpts] In order to lessen peasants' burdens and safeguard their enthusiasm for production, the Nanjing City CPC Committee and city government recently issued a six-point regulation prohibiting localities from willfully withholding peasants' money and collecting payments from them in the course of summer grain and oil procurement.

The five counties and four suburban districts under Nanjing City have reaped a bumper harvest of summer grain this year. The total output is 12.4 percent higher than in 1982 and income has also somewhat increased. The increased output and income in the agricultural sector has prompted some localities to take advantage of the grain and oil procurements period by increasing the proportion of peasants' summer payments to the state and withholding more money from peasants in violation of the peasants' contracts, thereby resulting in heavier burdens for the peasants.

In this connection, the Nanjing City CPC Committee and city government have taken the following measures:

1. The proportion of peasants' summer payments to the state should be maintained.

2. With the exception of payments stipulated in the contracts, no other money should be withheld or collected from peasants when grain and oil are procured.
3. Debts of production teams and collectives should not be apportioned among households to be repaid by individual peasants.
4. Overdrafts by peasants and money they owe for the use of collective property should be repaid in 5 to 7 years. No more than 20 percent should be repaid each year.
5. In principle, loans and grain deposits that fall due should be repaid as scheduled.
6. In some places where the masses' livelihood and production have been affected because too much money has been withheld from peasants when they sold grain to the state, appropriate action should be taken to return part of the money to the peasants.

SHANDONG GIVES PRIORITY TO KEY STATE PROJECTS

OW302342 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0117 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Jinan, 29 Jun (XINHUA) -- The Shandong Provincial People's Government recently adopted a decision on strengthening the construction of key state projects, urging all localities to firmly implant the idea of coordinating all the activities of the nation like moves on a chessboard and render full support to the construction of key state projects to ensure their smooth progress.

The Shandong Provincial Government has urged leading comrades of the areas where key projects are located to go to the construction sites and find a prompt and reasonable solution to the problem of requisitioning land and removing buildings on this land. The needs of key state projects should be given priority in arranging the manpower for construction and in supplying the building materials. People who attempt to derive unreasonable monetary and material gains from the construction of key projects or who obstruct and affect this construction should be criticized and admonished. Those involved in serious cases should be harshly punished.

To ensure the smooth progress for the construction of key projects, the Shandong Provincial Government has urged all localities to hold down overall investment in fixed assets. All unauthorized projects outside the plan should be halted immediately. Those refusing to comply must be called to account.

SHANDONG MEETINGS HELD ON HANDLING ECONOMIC CRIME

SK041006 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] The Discipline Examination Commission under the provincial CPC Committee recently held a report meeting, with the participation of secretaries of all prefectural and city CPC Committees, on waging a struggle against economic crime. The meetings urged party organizations and Discipline Examination Departments at all levels to make efforts to overcome the relaxed and careless state of affairs and to continue the struggle against economic crime.

The meetings pointed out: Since the struggle against economic crime was launched, party organizations at all levels across the province have made unremitting efforts to conduct the struggle and have achieved remarkable results. By the end of April, the province had investigated over 11,500 economic criminal cases and some 8,000 of them, or 70 percent, had been concluded. Some 1,400 people were punished according to the law and over 2,300 people were punished according to party discipline. The province recovered 25.45 million yuan worth of stolen money and goods.

Under the influence of the party's policy, some 1,400 people surrendered themselves to the police. Through this struggle, economic crimes have been forcefully attacked, the vast number of party members, cadres, and the people have been educated, and a fundamental turn for the better in the party workstyle has been promoted.

The meetings held: Although the province has made great achievements in waging the struggle against economic crime, some problems still exist. Especially, some units have, at present, slackened their leadership over the struggle, and some units have stagnated in the work. In order to promptly reverse this situation and deeply conduct the struggle against economic crime, the meetings urged: 1. Party organizations at all levels must continue to strengthen leadership to overcome the relaxed and careless state, must regard the struggle against economic crime as important work, and must conscientiously and firmly attend to it. In line with the demands of the Discipline Examination Commission under the CPC Central Committee, we should strengthen our leading organizations and enhance our ability to handle cases in line with the needs of the work. 2. We should continue investigating and handling major and appalling cases, attend to investigating and concluding the old cases that have not been concluded yet, and promptly organize forces to investigate and handle new cases. 3. Key units should attend to the struggle. The "provincial, prefectural, and county-level" units, the units under the "Central and provincial authorities," and less advanced units should arrange cases in order of importance and urgency and strengthen leadership with concrete deeds. Higher levels should send work teams to help overburdened units. 4. We should strictly grasp the policy and conclude cases well. From now on, special attention should be paid to the following three points: 1) Strictly make a clear distinction between work faults and law violations, between economically unhealthy trends and economic crime, and between the guilt of smuggling, corruption, accepting bribes, speculation and swindling, and some problems caused by implementing incomplete systems and rules of the policy on opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy; 2) resolutely adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, pay attention to evidence, investigations, and studied, and do not readily believe confessions; and 3) promptly correct indecisive and improperly handled cases.

GUANGDONG ACTIVITIES ON PRICE CONTROLS

People's Government Circular

HK071050 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] The provincial People's Government issued a supplementary circular on 28 June, once again calling for all localities to strengthen market and price controls.

The circular stressed: Since the reform of the price system and price management involves a wide range and many complicated problems, it should be handled step by step under the unified leadership of higher authorities, and the basic stability of market prices must be ensured as a prerequisite to this reform.

It said: No localities, departments, and units are allowed to take action without authorization. Apart from units in which pilot schemes are carried out with the approval of responsible provincial departments, no unauthorized changes may be made in principles and methods for setting prices for commodities under the management of the central and provincial authorities. Otherwise, the relevant leaders' responsibility will be looked into and they may be punished for a breach of price discipline.

The circular said: Price management should adhere to the principle of being strict with major commodities and being flexible with regard to minor commodities. Price management should be handled in a flexible and orderly way. Strict control should be exercised over important commodities for which prices are set by the state and which have a close bearing on the national economy and the people's livelihood. On the other hand, flexible measures should continue to be carried out for the commodities whose prices are allowed to be set on the basis of negotiations, so as to enliven the markets. Units which have adopted the contract responsibility system should include abiding by price discipline as a term in the contracts and ensure the resolute implementation of the state's price policy. No localities, departments, and units are allowed to overstep their authority in setting prices. They are not allowed to raise prices without authorization thus adding to the burdens of consumers. The means of production, which are allowed to be handled outside plans, should only act as a supplement to planned supplies. No one is allowed to raise these products' ex-factory prices and selling prices without authorization when the goods are in short supply. When purchasing goods from state-run industrial and commercial enterprises, collective commercial units and individual traders must strictly follow the prices set by the state. As for commodities which are subject to floating pricing, transactions should be concluded within the limits of price fluctuation.

Four Measures

HK071048 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] The provincial government and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission yesterday morning held a meeting attended by responsible comrades in relevant units directly subordinate to the provincial government, on studying ways to check the evil tendencies to raise prices and to impose levies indiscriminately. The meeting set forth four measures:

1. Prices set without authorization by enterprises and units in violation of the state's relevant stipulations for the means of production, such as steel products, pig iron, cement, timber, and coal, must all be corrected to the price level prescribed by the state.
2. Enterprises and units should immediately inspect and check up on the prices for the means of production sold since 1 January this year.

3. In order to ensure normal production and construction, the units providing the means of production must deliver goods according to plans and contracts and must not interrupt the supplies. If they are not sure about the prices for some goods, settlement can be postponed until the prices are confirmed.

4. Provincial departments and prefectural and city governments have made some decisions on the prices of the means of production, they should rapidly check up on these decisions and correct the wrong ones.

GUANGDONG PAYS ATTENTION TO KEY PROJECTS

HK011401 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] The provincial Capital Construction Commission pays close attention to both the overall situation and specific areas and earnestly tries to make a success of the key state construction projects and the construction projects directly undertaken by the central authorities which are carried out in our province. Of the 43 key construction projects for which we have made arrangements this year, 4, including Huangpu Harbor, Zhanjiang Harbor, the Yunfu troilite mine, and the Beijing-Guangzhou coaxial transmission line are under the category of key state construction projects, and 12, including the extension of the Guangzhou paper mill, the provincial Xicum Cold Storage, and the construction of school buildings for Zhongshan and Jinan Universities are under the category of construction projects directly undertaken by various state ministries.

The provincial capital construction commission earnestly strengthens leadership for all these construction projects and organizes construction forces in all fields in order to facilitate the key construction projects. While the key state construction projects and the urgent construction projects directly undertaken by the central authorities are being carried out, the provincial Capital Construction Commission frequently organizes comrades of the departments concerned to hold meetings at the construction sites so that they can timely solve problems arising from the projects.

The construction of school buildings for Zhongshan University is one of the construction projects directly undertaken by the central authorities. The construction of its laboratory building and its artificial climate laboratory is financed by the World Bank while we take care of the rest of the work. The plan requires that the main parts of the buildings must be finished in early July so that facilities can be installed. The provincial, city, and county CPC Committees have held many meeting at the sites in order to set deadlines for the completion of the projects, set up inspection systems, and revise the work plans according to climatic concitions. In addition, they also coordinate relations, concert actions, guarantee the supply of power and water, and organize the supply of materials, thus speeding up construction. So far, the construction of the artificial climate laboratory has been completed. Floors have been installed on 5 of the 6 stories of the laboratory building. The concrete frames of the smaller buildings attached to the laboratory building have been completed. Facilities can be installed on schedule.

It is planned that 10 of the key state construction projects and the projects directly undertaken by the central authorities will be fully or partly completed in 1983. They are basically being carried out at the planned speed. When completed, the newly added production capacities and results will include: harbors with a handling capacity of 3.6 million tons; school buildings covering more than 90,000 square meters; a cold storage capacity of 9,000 tons; and annual newsprint output of 34,000 tons; and 400 electronic computers.

HAINAN'S HAIKOU HOLDS FAMILY PLANNING CONFERENCE

HK071324 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] The Haikou family planning drive headquarters held a cadre conference on 5 July to sum up the experience of the upsurge in the family planning drive carried out at the previous stage and to arrange the tasks for the next stage. The conference demanded all departments and units to further strengthen leadership, mobilize the masses over and over again, and do a good job in the family planning drive.

Haikou City yielded certain results in the upsurge in the family planning drive carried out at the previous stage. Up to 3 July, the city conducted 4,495 family planning operations, including 177 male ligations and 1,554 female ligations. The number of male and female ligations amounted to 33 percent of the number of people that should receive ligations. Also, 1,055 people came from other places to Haikou to have this operation.

In the current upsurge in the family planning drive, many departments and units achieved marked results because the leaders paid close attention, party members and cadres took the lead, work was carried out with meticulous care, and rewards and punishments were clearly demarcated. However, there were also some units that were slow in progress and did not properly accomplish their tasks. The main reason was that some leaders resisted, making it difficult to implement the instructions of the higher authorities. Furthermore, rewards and punishments were not appropriately meted out and the problems were not resolutely dealt with. In order to do a further good job in family planning, the conference demanded attention be paid to the following work:

1. Unswervingly implement the stipulations of the provincial CPC Committee on one child for each couple, control over second births, and elimination of third births; also, installing intrauterine devices for women who have one baby, conducting ligations for those with two babies, and adopting remedial measures for additional pregnancies.
2. Further fulfill the ligation task. According to the stipulations of the province, the four kinds of people that should receive ligation must have the operation before 20 July. Male ligations should be encouraged. Those fishermen and peasants in the suburban communes who should receive ligations must earnestly take the operation. Ideological and educational work should be conducted, and the tasks should be assigned to the members of the production brigade party branches, with fixed responsibility, time, tasks, and numbers of people to ensure their fulfillment.
3. On the premise of strengthening ideological education, economic and administrative measures and strict reward and punishment policies must be adopted.
4. Medical and public health departments should constantly improve their skill and guarantee the quality of operations. The leaders of all the large hospitals should personally take a hand in the work and make an attempt to increase the number of hospital beds and operation tables so as to avoid long queues. Those people who have had ligation operations at the previous stage should be visited one by one by the medical workers of various hospitals.

GUANGXI WORKING TO OVERCOME FLOOD DAMAGE

HK080343 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Flooded communes and brigades in Guangxi have actively launched rescue and relief work, rapidly resumed production, and done everything possible to recoup the losses. In the previous period, torrential rains caused flood disasters in some counties and communes in northern, central and western Guangxi, when mountain torrents poured down; some agricultural crops were inundated and some water conservation facilities and people's houses destroyed. After the disaster occurred, the regional People's Government immediately convened an urgent conference to arrange relief work. The flood-hit communes and brigades helped the masses restore production by providing finance and material.

GUANGXI CALLS FOR CURBING UNHEALTHY PRACTICES

HK080352 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Summary] The regional People's Government held a telephone conference yesterday evening to convey the circular of the State Council and Central Discipline Inspection Commission on curbing the unhealthy practices of arbitrarily hiking production material prices and exacting charges on construction units. The conference demanded that the region swiftly act to put a stop to these two unhealthy practices. Regional Government Vice chairman Gan Ku made a speech.

The meeting demanded that the state price policies be strictly implemented for steel, pig iron, cement, timber, coal and other materials produced by units under ownership by the whole people. Responsible persons must carry out an all-round check on the prices of such materials since since 1 January this year, and all ill-gotten gains made through indiscriminate price hiking must be confiscated. Those responsible must be held accountable.

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG URGES CURB ON PRICE HIKES

HK080251 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Summary] The Hunan Provincial CPC Committee and government held an urgent telephone conference on the evening of 7 July to convey and implement the circular of the State Council and Central Discipline Inspection Commission on putting a stop to the unhealthy trends of arbitrarily hiking the prices of production materials and exacting charges from construction units. The meeting demanded that all areas, department, and enterprises resolutely curb these trends by 15 July.

Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong presided at the meeting. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary and Governor Liu Zheng made a speech.

The meeting said: "In the previous period, our province made some regulations on certain questions in production material prices. Wherever these documents and regulations conflict with the spirit of the urgent circular of the State Council and Central Discipline Inspection Commission, they will no longer be implemented. Prices that have been raised must all be lowered to their original level. Unless the proper examination and approval procedures have been followed, any area, unit, or enterprise that has arbitrarily hiked prices must immediately and unconditionally correct this. Under the pretext of caring for the masses' interests, the leading cadres of a few areas and units have arbitrarily exacted charges from construction units, and demanded high prices and set stiff conditions for moving, settling land disputes and so on. This unhealthy practice must be resolutely curbed."

The provincial CPC Committee and government have decided to set a leading organ to deal with these problems, headed by Vice Governor Yu Haichao, and to dispatch nine work teams to go around the province inspecting and providing assistance. Comrades who have made mistakes in this respect must correct them.

'INTERFERENCE' HAMPERS HUNAN COAL MINE CONSTRUCTION

Delays, Theft, Destruction

HK080322 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Summary] "Construction of (Tangchong) pit at (Lengjiang) coalmine, a key project of the Ministry of Coal Industry, has frequently suffered external interference and there have been many instances of preventing work, looting public property, and blocking motor vehicles. It has been impossible to fulfill the construction plan. The state has suffered very great economic loss. From January to June, only 15 percent of the year's investment plan for the project was completed, and only 5 percent of the year's plan for sinking the shaft was completed. According to initial calculations, the economic losses now amount to over 400,000 yuan."

The biggest obstacle to the construction of the mine has been the slowness of people to dismantle and move out of their houses. According to the relevant document of the provincial government, people should have moved out of their houses by the end of March. The construction unit had already provided removal expenses according to the state regulations. However, people have been very slow to move. At the end of April, the Lengshuijiang City Government held a meeting which decided that removals should be completed by the end of June, and also dispatched a work team to the spot to assist. "However, by the end of June, only 8 of the 72 households who should have moved out had done so. As the houses have not been dismantled and abandoned, it is impossible to level the land at the construction site and build roads and buildings. Construction equipment cannot be installed either."

On 17 January, some peasants from a neighboring brigade publicly stole from the construction site 24 tons of stones, 12 tons of sand and 4 tons of lime. On 16 June, some peasants from a Xinhua County brigade stole over 40 tons of coal. On 9 May, nearly 100 peasants from a brigade surrounded 2 bulldozers and prevented them from levelling the land at the site. The same day, two peasants forcibly cut the power supply, with the result that work at the site could not proceed.

Changsha Commentary

HK080326 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Short Commentary: "It Is Forbidden to Interfere in Key Construction Projects"]

[Excerpt] The problems exposed in the report we have just broadcast are worth attention. At present there is indeed serious interference with key construction work in some places in Hunan. Some people devise all kinds of pretexts for extorting charges from construction units and even blackmail them. Some put forward all kinds of unreasonable demands on the construction units as conditions for giving up the land and moving out. If they cannot gain their objective, they refuse to move out, and hamper construction. Some seize the chance to loot and steal state capital construction materials. These unhealthy practices have developed to an intolerable stage in certain places, and caused the state very great economic losses.

What is worth nothing is that certain party and government organizations and leading cadres turn a blind eye to all this. They fail to deal promptly and severely with looting and theft. Some of them even make the pretext of caring for the masses' interests to connive with certain people in extorting things from the state. To a certain degree they thus assist the growth and spread of this unhealthy practice.

HUNAN MEETING ON ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION

HK070747 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Summary] A Hunan provincial conference on enterprise consolidation concluded in Changsha on 4 July. The meeting stressed: "We must further correct the guiding ideology, speed up the pace of rectifying the enterprise leadership groups, and create a new situation in the province's enterprise consolidation work."

The meeting held: In the past year and more, the province has scored certain achievements in this work. "However, viewing the province as a whole, enterprises consolidation work is slow and of low quality. The results are not very good. There is not much spirit of reform. There has been little breakthrough in certain problems."

The meeting called on all areas and departments in the third quarter to follow the stipulations of the central authorities and the provincial CPC Committee and do a good job in readjusting and assigning leadership groups for the 215 key enterprises slated for consolidation. The meeting stressed: "It is first necessary to eliminate leftism and factionalism and correct the guiding ideology. We must correct the bias against knowledge and intellectuals, eliminate the influence of the theory of the unique importance of class origin, and break through the bindings of habitual forces such as promotion by seniority and the lifelong tenure system. We must appoint people on their merits and ensure great unity. In selecting the promoting cadres, we must adopt the method of democratic election, public opinion surveys, joint examination, and unified screening and approval, and select and promote talented people."

The meeting declared: "It is necessary to hold the leadership accountable in enterprises unable to fulfill their consolidating task on time, and also levy economic sanctions against them."

HUNAN AGRICULTURAL ISSUES DISCUSSED

HK080253 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] According to HUNAN RIBAO, the provincial government recently held a provincial agricultural conference attended by persons responsible for agriculture in all prefectures and cities. The meeting analyzed rural work and agricultural production in the first half of the year and looked into ways of gaining a bumper harvest over the whole year. The meeting demanded that the party committees and government at all levels further implement the principle of being resolute in reform and getting a good grasp of the economy, avoid sitting and waiting for reform strengthen leadership over agricultural production, promote current production and antidisaster and relief work, and strive for a bumper harvest this year.

Vice Governor Cao Wenju presided at the meeting. Vice Governor Zhou Zheng made a speech. The meeting stressed the following points: 1) Continue to get a good grasp of grain production, promote diversification, and strive for all-round increase of output and income; 2) Carry out deepgoing ideological mobilization, eliminate slackness, and base efforts on fighting disasters to reap a bumper harvest; 3) strengthen leadership over rural work.

GANSU CPC COMMITTEE URGES END TO ILLEGAL PRICE HIKES

HK080138 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Summary] The Gansu Provincial CPC Committee held an enlarged meeting on 5 and 6 July, which urged the province to curb the bad trends of arbitrarily hiking the price of production materials and exacting charges on construction units, and to concentrate finance and material to ensure key construction projects.

The meeting held: The province made new progress in economic construction in all fields in the first half of the year. Generally speaking, the fulfillment of plans has been good. The current task is to solve various problems to advance economic construction, and achieve sustained development. Economic work must be carried out in the spirit of reform and innovation.

The meeting pointed out: "At present, certain places and enterprises, heedless of the overall situation, have arbitrarily hiked the prices of steel, cement, timber, chemical fertilizer, glass and other production materials and have arbitrarily exacted charges. Such acts are bound to seriously affect the smooth progress of the state's key construction projects." The party and government leaders at all levels must immediately take action to check these bad trends and curb them within the deadline set by the State Council and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. It is also necessary to strengthen market control.

The provincial government and the preparatory committee for the provincial CPC Committee's Discipline Inspection Committee issued a decision on 6 July on implementing the urgent circular of the State Council and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission on curbing the trend of arbitrarily hiking the prices of production materials and exacting charges on construction units. The decision said that these two unhealthy trends must be curbed within the deadline set by the central authorities.

QINGHAI TO STOP FORCIBLE OCCUPATION OF STATE FARMS

HK080206 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] According to QINGHAI RIBAO, the provincial government recently issued an urgent circular on immediately putting a stop to the forcible occupation of land belonging to state farms and ranches. The circular said: State farms and ranches are an important component part of state-owned economy. The state farms and ranches in Qinghai have made a major contribution to the development of the province's economy and remain an important force that cannot be neglected. We should actively support them and promote their development.

In recent years some farms and communes have reached agreements through consultation over land disputes. This action has stimulated local nationality solidarity and the development of production and construction. However, a few of the masses have failed to keep the agreements and have forcibly occupied the land of the state farms and ranches. This seriously affects relations between farms and communes and national solidarity, and sabotages the production on the state farms and ranches. It is illegal behavior. The circular makes the following stipulations:

1. All farms and communes that have signed agreements must strictly keep them. If there is any objection to the agreement, it should be solved through consultation by the normal channels, based on the principle of promoting production and unity. People who cause trouble and stir up disputes should be held accountable.

2. The people's governments of the autonomous prefectures and counties concerned must send work teams to review the implementation of the agreements. They must immediately adopt decisive action against the current incidents of forcible occupation of land and put a stop to them. They must prevent such incidents from growing. Problems found during the review must be dealt with according to their gravity. Cadres, especially leading cadres, found to be secretly conniving and supporting such incidents must be severely criticized and even punished according to law. Commune and brigade cadres who do well in implementing the agreement should be commended.

3. The people's governments of the autonomous prefectures and counties concerned must teach the cadres and masses to embrace the idea of loving the state, the collective, and the farms and ranches, and help the farms and ranches to look after the water conservation facilities and drinking ponds, and the crops and pasturelands. They must not arbitrarily graze their animals, build houses and so on on the farm and ranch land. Those who deliberately sabotage farm and ranch installations and crops, causing losses, must pay compensation. In serious cases those concerned must be held criminally accountable.

4. The state farms and ranches must take the initiative to promote good relations with their neighbors, and strengthen national solidarity and relations between farms and communes. When conflicts occur between farms and communes, they should make mutual concessions, and must not create incidents under any pretext. Before a problem is solved, the status quo is to be maintained and the matter reported to higher authority for decision.

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI INSPECTS XIAN CONSTRUCTION

HK061016 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] According to SHAANXI RIBAO, Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee and honorary chairman of the Xian Round-the-City Construction Committee, together with (He Chenghua), (Zhang Timing), and other leading comrades of the party and government of the city, inspected on the morning of 3 July the progress of the Xian round-the-city construction project.

During the inspection, Comrade Ma Wenrui said excitedly: The Xian round-the-city construction project is great. It will protect the cultural heritage of the motherland and benefit future generations. This is also a great event in the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. We must make it a success, and we will surely be able to do this.

Comrade Ma Wenrui also said: Revolutionary teacher Lenin regarded communist voluntary labor as a great beginning. Now, we must continue to carry forward such a spirit and mobilize the masses to take an active part in voluntary labor.

In response, comrades (He Chenghua) and (Zhang Timing) said: The construction project attracts world attention. We will further organize the masses to take an active part in voluntary labor, and we will surely accomplish the important task regarding Xian City.

SHAANXI PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL PERSONNEL JOIN CPC

HK011335 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] According to SHAANXI RIBAO, Shaanxi Province has gained more than 85,660 new party members since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Of this figure, technical personnel number 18,100; key members on the front line of all trades and professions, more than 11,600; females, more than 18,100; and party members under 25 years old, 15,800 and more.

In the work of recruiting new party members in recent years, party organizations at various levels proceeded in everything from the interests of socialist modernization, made unceasing efforts to wipe out the influence of leftist ideas, and strengthened the thinking that intellectuals should be taken as part of the working class. All of these things helped them give priority to recruiting new party members from intellectuals, thus increasing their numbers substantially. Statistics show that the proportion of party members in the professional contingent and technical personnel has increased to 65 percent from 34 percent in 1978. In particular, the number of party members who are middle-aged intellectuals increased by a big margin. For example, in four units, namely, the province's hospital of traditional Chinese medicine, the province's tuberculosis hospital, the province's hospital of endemic disease prevention, and the Baoji City hospital of [word indistinct], middle-aged intellectuals made up 80 percent of the total party members newly recruited since the third plenary session.

The new party members recruited by party organizations at various levels in recent years had been trained and educated, and had studied the basic knowledge of the party before they were admitted to it. Most of them are people of action who have emerged from various fields of socialist construction. The admittance of these people into the party has enhanced its quality, strengthened its forces, and increased its militancy.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO ATTENDS AMANTUER MEMORIAL SERVICE

HK080229 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Summary] A memorial service for Amantuer, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee and member of its party group, president of Xinjiang Medical College and deputy secretary of its CPC Committee, was held in the college this morning. Present at the service were Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Qi Guo, Li Jiayu, and Janabil. Comrade Wang Enmao presided.

Tomur Dawamat read the memorial oration. He said in conclusion: "We must turn our grief into strength, resolutely implement the spirit of the 12th party congress and the 1st Session of the 6th NPC and Comrade Hu Yaobang's recent important instructions on work in Xinjiang, further develop the political situation of stability and unity in the region, and strive to build Xinjiang into a new socialist Xinjiang, strong and prosperous and with a high degree of democracy and civilization, and to realize the great ideal of communism."

XINJIANG CALLS FOR CURB ON UNHEALTHY PRACTICES

HK080411 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Summary] The regional People's Government held an urgent telephone conference this morning, demanding that the region resolutely act to curb indiscriminate hiking of production material prices and exacting of charges on construction units by 15 July. Leading comrades of the party and government in the region including Ismail Amat and Qi Guo took part in the meeting.

Qi Guo made a speech in which he demanded that leading comrades at all levels fully understand the gravity and harmfulness of these two unhealthy trends and realize the importance of curbing them. It is essential to follow the demands of the State Council and Discipline Inspection Commission circular in this respect.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS TAIWAN'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

HK070919 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jul 83 p 4

[Part II of article by Li Jiaquan and Liu Yuan: "Whither Taiwan's Economy?"]

[Text] Four Problems

All this ["internationalization" of Taiwan's economy] is but wishful thinking by the Taiwan authorities. According to the present situation, they cannot effectively rid themselves of their current political predicament, but will create more troubles instead.

1. The problem of raising funds for construction. A large amount of funds will be needed to carry out the five measures, such as establishing a "free trade zone," expanding the ports of Kanhsiung and Taizhong, and building "the world trade center." Merely establishing a free trade zone in Changhua will cost about \$600-700 million. With other costs added, the amount will of course become much larger. Under the present economic situation, it is not easy to raise such a large amount of funds.

2. The problem of timing. According to estimates, in establishing the free trade zone, only 500 industrial, commercial, and service companies will be established after 5 years, absorbing some \$450 million of foreign funds and employing some 35,000 people. The investments will take a long time and involve a large amount of funds, causing failure to meet urgent needs and resulting in losses outweighing gains. Furthermore, according to the fact that the utilization ratio of Taiwan's three processing industry zones for foreign exports is now dropping, and that the Xinzhu scientific industry zone could absorb only 20-odd manufacturers to invest there, it remains a question whether the above-mentioned achievements can be made 5 years later.

3. The problem of prospects. Taking the "free trade zone" as an example, there are many similar trade zones in the world but only a few are successful. One prerequisite for developing re-export business is the existence of a large market in nearby regions. But Taiwan has abandoned the traditional market of the Chinese mainland, and has turned to rely on more distant areas, such as northeast and Southeast Asian countries, North America, and Western Europe. This being the case, how can it build itself into a trade, stocking, and forwarding center of the Far East or of a broader area? Taking the "offshore financial center" as another example, there are some in Hong Kong, Singapore, and Manila in the Far East, and Japan and Macao are also making preparations in this field. All of them are close to Taiwan, and Taiwan cannot match them in the fields of telecommunications, training talented people, and financial power.

4. The problem of side effects. For example, after establishing the "free trade zone" and "offshore financial center", adopting tax reduction measures, lifting restrictions on foreign exchange, and allowing foreign "people, money, and goods" to come freely in and out just as in a "covert concession," all social contradictions will become more acute, speculation and arbitrage will become more prevalent, and many medium-sized and small enterprises in the zone will go bankrupt due to their inferior position. All this will adversely affect Taiwan's economy and finance and the stability of the whole society.

It is thus evident that the "five measures" and other various measures raised by the Taiwan authorities will get people absolutely nowhere. What must be emphatically pointed out is that the basic requirements for investment, whether by foreign or domestic funds, are none other than security and profit. But all the above measures cannot resolve these two problems.

If foreign funds continue to flow into and remain in Taiwan, the consequence will harm domestic companies but benefit foreign ones, harm small ones but benefit larger ones, harm people but benefit officials, and further secure Taiwan's economy to the wagon of foreign capital. That is why Taiwan newspapers also realize that this is not an effective measure" but that it might aggravate the current political and economic crises in Taiwan.

Future Prospects

Whither will Taiwan's economy go? Some economic officials, experts, and scholars in Taiwan are holding heated discussions centering on the above measures. There are roughly two factions. One is the so-called "radical faction" with Zhao Yaodong, the "economics minister" as its representative. This faction holds that Taiwan's economy is now at a crucial stage and that it is necessary to open the door, to give a free hand to "absorbing foreign capital and technology in combination with our country's (meaning Taiwan's) strength, so as to promote the escalation of the industrial structure." The other is the so-called "conservative faction" with some economists, industrialists, and businessmen as its representatives. This faction holds that the above measures of the authorities will bring more disadvantages than advantages. The industrial and commercial circles, the vast number of medium-sized and small businessmen in particular, have joined together in attacking some of the measures adopted by the authorities. They ruthlessly criticize Zhao Yaodong, saying that he is "wasting material and human resources, inviting a wolf into the house," and "strangling national industry." People especially criticize his "theory of the parent system" and the "theory of the pyramid-shaped economic system." They hold that Zhao Yaodong's economic policies and line simply attempt to bring Taiwan's economy completely and thoroughly into the orbit of the economic system of the principal Western capitalist countries, making it possible for monopoly capital to control all enterprises in Taiwan. Obviously, this is a very dangerous road. As this is a blind alley, some people would naturally think of another way out, that is, integrating Taiwan's economy with that of the mainland of the motherland. The mountains and rivers in Taiwan are closely linked with those in the mainland, and they form an entity. History has proved that as an island, Taiwan's economic development and its own existence must rely on its mother, the Chinese mainland.

In Taiwan, more and more people have now realized that the roots of Taiwan's economy are in the mainland. However, just as ZHONG HUA ZA ZHI has said: Due to political reasons, "people have no opportunity to talk about the problem and it is also inconvenient for them to talk about it." History is ruthless. This is the trend of the times and the desire of the people. The thing which the Taiwanese people have no opportunity to talk about today, and which it is inconvenient for them to talk about today, will sooner or later come true.

POSSIBLE CHANGE IN U.S. TRADE PREFERENCE SYSTEM NOTED

OW050351 Taipei CNA in English 0303 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Taipei, July 5 (CNA) -- As American authorities will review and revise the second 10-year-term American Generalized System of Preference (GSP), the ROC will make preparatory measures to deal with the possible adverse changes in the system, the Board of Foreign Trade said Monday.

If the United States enforces stricter limits, it will affect adversely exports of Chinese products which have been enjoying over 25 percent of America's preferential imports, the BOFT indicated. To deal with the possible development, the BOFT has already employed attorneys to debate and lobby for the issue, and furthermore, has requested American importers to give their ROC suppliers forceful assistance.

According to experts here, the second GSP will expire in 1985, and the American Government authorities have begun to map out the follow-on program. Public hearing sessions have been held in Washington D.C., New York, and San Francisco. Still others proposed to expel the newly-developed industrial nations from the list of the preferential nations.

But the 1979 Tokyo Round trade negotiation has already set up authorization statutes, which ensure the legal base of the survival of GSP. Moreover, the GSP is an international product. Unless made by international negotiation, the U.S. cannot unilaterally stop the execution of the program, the expert said.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS MINISTER DISCUSSES ROK TALKS

OW060347 Taipei CNA in English 0240 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Taipei, July 5 (CNA) -- The Republic of China's minister of economic affairs, William Y.T. Chao, said Tuesday that the most significant achievement of the 17th Sino-Korean ministerial conference on economic cooperation is "the acknowledgement of our common understanding that under the current international situation, our cooperation has to be greatly strengthened through more concerted effort and mutual support so that we may find ourselves in a much better position to face effectively future challenges." Chao returned to Taipei after attending the meeting in Seoul.

Minister Chao said: "In the course of discussion both delegations have been, in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, working closely in reviewing that status of our ongoing joint projects as well as in identifying new areas of future cooperation."

"I am sure that, with the expressed mutual understanding and sincerity of both parties, economic and technical cooperation between our two countries will continue to advance with greater success," he emphasized.

Korean Minister of Finance Kang Kyong-sik had said in his address that the exchange of views and the agreements reached in this ministerial meeting "will provide us in the future with a firm basis for a further expansion in economic cooperation between us in the right direction."

He said: "At the same time may I also extend Korea's best wishes to the people of the Republic of China for their continued economic expansion and growing prosperity under a strong leadership of your esteemed president, Chiang Ching-kuo." At the closing plenary session of the conference, Minister Chao and Minister Kang signed a joint communique and agreed minutes of the official meeting. According to the joint communique, the two sides agreed to hold a joint symposium on industrial development policies under the sponsorship of specialized economic research institutes, and to exert efforts to reduce tariff rates and nontariff trade barriers while increasing trade volume between the two countries. The two countries also agreed to strengthen scientific and technical cooperation in agriculture, industry, electronics, and communications. The communique added that Korea and the ROC will promote mutual exchange of information on economic and financial policies and cooperation in the small and medium industry field.

WEN WEI PO CRITICIZES U.S. CENSUS POLICY

HK060413 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 3 Jul 83 p 2

["Newsletter from America" by Weng Shao-chiu: "New Tricks in U.S. Population Statistics"]

[Text] For the sake of going in for a 1 and 1/2 China policy, the U.S. Government is refusing to let go of Taiwan and constantly engaging in some infuriating antics. All Chinese who support China's unification and national reunion will easily see through the diabolical tricks hidden behind these antics. As Chinese, we have the responsibility to promptly expose such antics when they come into view.

Recently, I read in the newspaper a report published by the U.S. Government Census Bureau on 31 May. The report said: "Of those Asians who are included in the U.S. population, most are descendants of Chinese people (citizens of Chinese origin), and they total some 910,843 persons." If the census report on citizens of Chinese origin had ended here, there would of course be no cause for criticism, and we would not have any comments. But, after this sentence on the number of people, a loathesome appendage appeared, and the report continued: "The descendants of Chinese people include 894,453 (citizens of Chinese origin) and 16,390 (Taiwan people)."

People with a bit of common sense will certainly be able to discover that the Census Bureau is not playing a trick with figures, but is playing a diabolical trick with an "ulterior motive," and they have actually separated the "Taiwan people" from the "citizens of Chinese origin." This differentiation of Chinese people inside the United States is no doubt an attempt to create internationally a "new concept", and to separate the Taiwan people in mainland China, as well as in Taiwan Province, from the other Chinese people. What they are really up to is obvious to everybody. In short, they are going in for a 1 and 1/2 China policy, or one China and one Taiwan.

What must be pointed out is: In its previous censuses, the U.S. Government has never made a distinction between Chinese nationals and other minority nationalities in its population statistics report concerning the descendants of Chinese people (citizens of Chinese origin). Why has it all of a sudden impulsively separated the Taiwan people from the "citizens of Chinese origin?" What is it actually all about? Is it possible that the U.S. Government has, all of a sudden, such a high regard for the Taiwan people? As everybody knows, regardless of whether the Taiwan people are in mainland China, in Taiwan Province, in the United States or in other countries throughout the world, not only are the majority of them Chinese, but the other minority nationalities are also descendants of the Yellow Emperor, the blood of the Chinese people flows in their veins, and they are all members of the Chinese race. Gentlemen of the U.S. Census Bureau, you must not try to be clever. Your fox tail cannot be covered up in a tuxedo.

What we must also point out is: The Census Bureau is a U.S. federal agency, and the tricks it plays are most probably inspired by other people. All Chinese people throughout the world yearn for China's reunification and for the early return of Taiwan to the bosom of the motherland. This is not only a blessing for the Chinese people, but is in fact also closely related to Asian, as well as world peace. The antics perpetrated one after another by the U.S. authorities will never amount to anything worthwhile.

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